THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1914. SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 30.

General Huerta Gives Up Presidency and Quits Mexico

THE expected has happened in Mexico. General Victoriana Huerta, provisional president of Mexico, trouble-maker for his own country and other nations, has resigned, selected his successor, and is on his way.

For 17 months Huerta, comander of President Madero's army, who treacherously combined with the rebel Diaz and turned on his chief and overthrew his government, and who also was supected of having had Madero assassinated, stood out against the efforts of President Wilson to force him from office. It was not until the United States had permitted the arming and equipping of the rebel armies from this country, coupled with cutting off of financial assistance from abroad and the American occupation of Vera Cruz, that the dictator was brought to his knees. It has been evident for some time that it was only a question of weeks before the constitutionalist armies, which had swept all before them in the north, would be hammering at the gates of Mexico City, and that the forces of Huerta could not hold them in check. Had Huerta held on and made a fight for the capital, there is no question that the city would have been turned over to looting when the rebels finally took it, still warm with the blood-lust. Foreign diplomats and prominent Mexican citizens have for some time been urging Huerta to avoid this. At last he consented, and appointed Carbajal foreign minister, who, under the constitution, thereupon became eligible for the presidency. Wednesday, July 15, Huerta formally resigned and Carbajal formally took office.

Carbajal is acting merely as a transfer agent. Already a commission has been sent from the capital to arrange for its taking over by the constitutionalists. Under the plan of Guadaloupe, Carranza will enter Mexico City as a military conqueror and act as first chief pending formal elections. Huerta has fallen. Carranza seems likely to be ruler soon. There are many, however, who think that Mexico's troubles are only beginning. So used to fighting now are the peons they are not likely to rest till some of the ills from which they have suffered for many years are eradicated. Incidentally, the resignation of Huerta now places Europe on an equal footing with the United States with respect to the authorities at Mexico City. The powers of Europe had recognized Huerta, but, on account of the pronounced attitude of the United States, they are expected to follow the lead of the American government before extending recognition. Washington dispatches say that no recognition of a Mexican government will be accorded by President Wilson until Carranza occupies Chapultepec Castle and a legal election has chosen a constitutional president.

American Troops Remain.

Following the departure of Huerta, the United States instructed John R. Stillman, American consul at Saltillo, to inform General Carranza that if he arrives at a peaceful agreement with the Carbajal government for the transfer of powers at Mexico City, recognition will be extended to the resultant administration. Should Carranza refuse to complete the settlement of the internal conflict by diplomatic means and insist on a forcible entry into Mexico City, recogition will be deferred until there is a legal election. American forces, according to present plans, will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a settlement is recognized. This determination was reached by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, after the viewpoint of the South American mediators was laid before them. Under the terms of a protocol, signed at Niagara Falls, the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, went on record promising recognition to the government set up by any agreement between the two Mexican factions. To vitalize that protocol the Washington Government and the mediators are now bending their efforts.

The first move toward effecting a transfer of government to the Constitutionalists already has been taken by Provisional President Carbajal. The three peace commissioners—on their way to confer with Carranza or his division commander, General Obregon—are thoroughly constitutional in their political beliefs and were conspicuous members of the Maderista party. They also are close personal friends of Carbajal. He has sent them to confer with the Constitutional chief because he believes they can obtain satisfactory terms for the transition of the government. Minister Suarez of Chile said it was his belief that Carbajal merely wanted guarantees that the lives and property of the people in Federal territory would be conserved through a general amnesty proclamation. When that was arranged he believed a transition would be promptly effected.

Carranza, Social Reformer.

The rise of Carranza in the affairs of Mexico has been swift and deliberate. It is scarcely two years since he emerged from the obscurity of a local name to a world reputation. As governor of the state of Coahuila, under the administration of President Francisco Madero, he was unknown outside of Mexico. Today his fame is international. Simultaneously with Huerta's coup d'etat and the assassination of Madero came the news that Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila, had refused to recognize the usurper. The cloud on the horizon of Huerta's success seemed no bigger than a man's hand. That was in February, 1913. Today the whirlwind has swept Huerta from power, carrying him in flight to take refuge from the vengeance of him whom he professed to ignore.

At the head of a small band of 600 followers, Carranza defied Huerta, declaring that, as a state governor, constitutionally elected, he refused to recognize the right of the dictator to hold office. He established his headquarters at Monclova, where he seized all the railroad equipment and maintained that he represented the only constitutional government in Mexico. He was promptly joined by the Maderos, Emilio and Raoul, brothers of President Madero, who was still languishing in jail, and by Governor Villareal, father-in-law of Gustavo Madero, who had a short time before been assassinated. Carranza's action was immediate and without qualification, but his influence spread quickly, and while the Maderos sided with money and influence, both in Mexico and abroad, the successes of his lieutenant, Villa, were potent in rallying the various factions of Northern Mexico to his side.

For a time little real progress was made. The killing of W. S. Benton, a British subject, by a staff officer of Villa, aroused a storm of indignation and threatened to force intervention. Carranza skilfully tried to bring about recognition of the Constitutionalist cause through this incident, refusing to accede to Secretary Bryan's demand for an investigation when Great Britain looked to the United States to obtain it. Soon, however, the episode was forgotten in Villa's victory at Torreon, the first real success of the war. The military ability of the rebel general and the desperate fighting were a revelation to the world of the earnestness underlying the rebel cause.

All efforts to bring about a suspension of hostilities failed. Carranza refused positively to treat with Huerta or any of his agents under any circumstances. No amount of persuasion availed to bring Carranza to take part in President Wilson's mediation plan, and when the A-B-C conferences were held at Niagara Falls Carranza agents were conspicuously absent.

At Odds With Villa.

Meanwhile diferences arose between Carranza and Villa which for a time threatened the success of the Constitutionalist cause. In March of this year Villa was stripped by his chief of all civil functions and confined to the command, not of the whole army, as hitherto, but of the army of the centre. The split became so serious that Carranza was reported threatened with reprisals on the part of his general, and it was believed that he would be forced to rescind the order through the popularity and force of arms of his subordinate.

The differences are said to have arisen over funds, equipment and control of the railroads. Perhaps the real truth of the difficulty will never be completely known. The reconciliation is a matter of such recent date as not to need recapitulation, but the fact remains that Carranza, with extraordinary suddenness, becomes the dominant figure in Constitutionalist affairs and Villa a secondary character.

In his diplomatic relations with the United States Carranza has shown an interesting policy. In the early stages of the revolution the utmost good will was displayed, but the seizure of Vera Cruz by the marines and sailors of the United States was bitterly denounced by Carranza as an act of hostility and one possibility of an agreement between Huerta and his enemy was alleged to be intervention by American arms.

When, however, President Wilson saw fit to raise the ban on arms and ammunition and the Constitutionalists were enabled to supply their needs, their attitude changed completely. Nor does it detract from the credit due Carranza to say that without the backing of the United States the rebel cause would have been doomed to failure.

Carranza's Plans.

"My first official act upon installing my new government will be to order an accurate appraisal of all property in Mexico," Venustiano Carranza told a correspondent recently. "Up to the present time the main burden of taxation has been borne by the poor," continued the first chief of the Constitutionalist movement. "When I was governor of the State of Coahuila I made an appraisal of the property included in the municipality of Saltillo. My figures were 60,000,000 pesos, which total was exactly fifty times greater than that upon which the taxation had been based previously. I found that the hovels of the poor were appraised at their full value, while the mansions of the rich were valued at ridiculously low figures. The public market places where the peon sells his trayful of fruit and vegetables, was so taxed as to render even larger revenues to the municipality than did the entire larger commerce where the invested capital was many thousand times greater."

"'Respect for the rights of others is peace.' We will confiscate nothing. Not even the property of our enemies. There are certain persons who claim title to immense stretches of land which they have acquired illegally. These cases will be submitted to the courts. Before anything drastic can be done in amelioration of our agrarian troubles, the matter must be carefully studied by competent men whose recommendations will influence the necessary legislation. Where land is needed for distribution it will readily be forthcoming. The taxation of undeveloped property will make the big landholders willing to sell. And then there is always expropriation.

"Too much prominence has been given to the agrarian problem. That it is important, I realize, but still it is only one of many ills under which the Mexican people suffer. Will the shoemaker and the barber wish to abandon their callings to dedicate themselves to the cultivation of a patch of land about which they know nothing? It is necessary that the new regime help the city dweller as well as the agriculturist. The reforms must be sweeping. This is a social revolution. Madero's was a political one. He fought for free suffrage and anti-re-election. The need of the people goes still deeper."

Francisco Carbajal Huerta's Successor

FRANCISCO CARBAJAL.

Francisco Carbajal, a jurist of note in Mexico, who has heretofore been too wise to engage in politics there, finds himself all of a sudden president of the country. General Huerta named him foreign minister, and under the Mexican constitution, the foreign minister succeeds to the presidency in case of a vacancy. Huerta having resigned and fled, Carbajal is president. He may not remain such very long; he has little hope of continuing for more than a few weeks.

At the time he found himself in the place the question was whether or not he would surrender quietly to the constitutionalists, now marching on the capital, or would try a defense and be driven out. It was the expectation that he would act only till the rebels could take formal possession of the government.

CAREER OF VICTORIANO HUERTA

ONCE intended by old Porfirio to be a second Diaz in Mexico, now, like his former chief, a fugitive from the wrath of his compatriots, Victoriano Huerta sees himself at 60 forced to resign the presidency of his country. He will, it is believed, go to Europe, where, like other Latin-American presidents, he will end his days with little enjoyment save that of reminiscence.

Treasure, it is understood, has preceded him across the Atlantic, that he may live in physical luxury. But, although he is suspected of having looted and benefited from graft, such a course was not really necessary for him.

Huerta was born to wealth. Unlike Diaz, who is of plebeian origin, a mongrel, mostly Indian, Huerta comes of one of the most aristocratic families in Mexico.

Born in Chihuahua.

He was born in Chihuahua, with which state the Huertas have long been identified, in 1854, or 1857, reports differ. At the age of 17 the aristocrat was appointed by Diaz, then ruling Mexico with an iron hand, to the military school of Chapultepec.

Huerta served his four school years passably well. He was neither at the head nor the foot of his class. He was graduated with honors, being about the tenth in a class of nearly a hundred, and immediately went to join a regiment on the west coast as a second lieutenant of engineers. During his academic term he was known for his predilection for scientific studies, particularly astronomy and mathematics.

Promoted to Captaincy.

When President Diaz began his reorganization of the Mexican army Huerta was promoted captain of engineers, and while holding this rank, devised the plan for a Mexican general staff corps. He was an active member of the military map commission created to draft a staff map of Mexico on a large scale, and he had charge of all the astronomical work of the commission, leading exploring and surveying parties over the wildest regions of the republic.

President Diaz soon after began to place confidence in Huerta. He believed he saw in the lieutenant colonel of engineers, to which rank the soldier had succeeded, traits which would make him a worthy successor in the executive chair. Huerta was placed in charge of a station in Matanzas, far removed from the capital. There plots could easily be hatched, and Diaz was loath to leave in charge any officer in whom he had not implicit trust.

Stopped by Bandits.

Huerta was barely 35 when this incident occurred. One afternoon, while he was riding with an escort of but three men through a mountain pass in the vicinity of his station, six or seven masked men stepped from the roadside and covered his little party. Naturally they threw up their hands.

The highwaymen proved to be members of the band of Fiores Zegaza, the bandit who kept the community on the feather edge. It was his habit to descend on the towns along the coast and levy toll whenever hunger or caprice impelled him to do so. Huerta soon stood in front of Zegaza's hut, an adobe dwelling, much dilapidated, far up the mountain.

There Zegaza made the proposition which was not at all unusual in Mexico then, and which, in fact, quite the vogue today. He proposed that Huerta should keep him informed as to the days when the military force would be marching a direction opposite from the town.

On such days Zegaza would make it a point to call, with his followers, and collect from the natives such stores of money and clothes and food and wine and tobacco as had accumulated since the last visit.

Zegaza was not at all surprised to have Huerta accept his proposition to receive in return for the promised information a share of whatever loot fell to the bandits. This was to be left for the soldiers at an appointed place.

Ten days later Huerta sent word to Zegaza that he would be away from the station on the following Thursday.

Promptly on Thursday the bandits rode into Matanzas, confident there would be no opposition except from the sporadic popguns of the over-frightened storekeepers. As they turned into the main street, discharging their revolvers to frighten everyone away, a squad of Huerta's soldiers closed in on their rear and another squad appeared in their front.

Huerta had double crossed the bandit.

Stationed in Guerrero.

Huerta commanded all the detached government forces in the state of Guerrero at the beginning of the Madero revolution. When Madero acceded to the presidency, Gen. Huerta was sent back into Morelos with a force to put down the Zapata rebellion. As a result of ill feeling growing out of this campaign, Huerta was recalled. Subsequently he led the army sent against Orozco, and was in command at the battle of Bachimba. For this service he was promoted to major general.

He was then recalled to the capital and given leave of absence because of an affection of the eyes, and thus did not take part in the suppression of the first uprising led by Gen. Felix Diaz in October, 1912.

In the second Felix Diaz revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of the Madero government, Huerta was immediately called to active command as the senior ranking general than in the capital. He escorted Madero from Chapultepec castle to the palace on the first of the 10 days' fighting and was placed in entire command of the forces of the government. He directed the government troops during all the subsequent fighting, and the conduct of these operations led to severe criticism on the part of Madero's friends.

It was charged that he did not carry out the operations with any spirit and that he disobeyed the commands of President Madero. It is said that before Blanquet entered the city the generals had a confernce at which the fate of the Maderos was sealed.

Huerta was the moving spirit in the consummation of the plot that resulted in the seizure of the person of President Madero, his brother, Gustave, and Vice President Jose Pino Suarez. The assassinations of the Maderos and Suarez followed, and in the meantime Huerta, with the military behind him, had been recognized as the provisional president.

Huerta at once sought recognition of the United States, for it is understood in Latin-American countries that none of their presidents can hold office long without being recognized by the American government. President Wilson, however, refused to treat Huerta as chief executive of Mexico.

In the meantime Gen. Carranza, the successor of Madero in the dream of a justly governed Mexico, was winning over the north. His military commander, Gen. Villa, repeatedly defeated the federal forces. Practically all of the north came under the Constitutionalist sway. In the south Zapata held out against Huerta.

Then the United States came down upon him, seizing the city of Vera Cruz as a result of an affront to the Stars and Stripes. Mediation at the instance of Argentina, Brazil and Chile followed with no satisfactory result.

Now Huerta, seeing that his cause is lost, has given up the fight.

TWO DAUGHTERS OF THE FLEEING PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

—Photos by American Press Association.

On the left is Lenora Huerta, and on the right Mrs. Luis Furentes.

HERE IS GUADALOUPE PLAN; PUTS CARRANZA IN POWER

DETAILS of the much discussed plan of Guadalupe, the Constitutionalist platform, were made public in Washington soon after the departure of Huerta from the Mexican capital. The plan was drawn up in Coahuila state, March 26, 1913, by Carranza and the group that opposed Huerta's accession to power. It follows:

"Whereas, General Huerta, to whom the constitutional president, Don Francisco I. Madero, had entrusted the defense of the institutions and legality of his government, has, in uniting with the rebel enemies in arms against this same government in order to restore the former dictatorship, committed an act of treason to raise himself into power by imprisoning both the president and the vice president and his secretaries and demanding by violence their resignations, which fact is confirmed by the messages the same General Huerta addressed to the governors of the states telling them that he had imprisoned the chief magistrate and the cabinet.

"Whereas, the legislative and judiciary powers have recognized and supported, against the laws and constitutional provisions, General Huerta and his unpatriotic and illegal proceedings; and

"Whereas, some of the governments of the states of the union have recognized the illegitimate government set up by that part of the army which accomplished the treason under the leadership of Gen. Huerta in violation of the sovereignty of these same states, which governments should have been first in disavowing him, we, the undersigned, chiefs and officers in command of the Constitutionalist army, have agreed on and shall sustain by force of arms the following plan:

"General Victoriano Huerta is hereby repudiated in his character of president of the republic.

"The legislative and judicial powers of the Federation are hereby also repudiated.

"The governments of such states as shall continue to recognize the Federal powers forming the present administration, 30 days after the publication of this plan are hereby also repudiated.

"In order to organize the army entrusted with the accomplishment of our purposes, we hereby appoint as first chief of the army which shall be named 'Constitutionalist,' Mr. Venustiano Carranza, governor of the state of Coahuila.

"When the Constitutionalist army occupies Mexico City, Mr. Venustiano Carranza, or whoever may succeed him in the command of the army, will be appointed ad interim head of the executive power.

"The ad interim president of the republic shall call a general election as soon as peace is established, delivering the power to the man who shall be elected.

"Such citizens as act as first chiefs of the Constitutionalist army in those states where the governments have recognized Huerta shall assume the character of provisional governors there, and hold local elections after those citizens elected to the high national offices, according to the aforesaid provision, have already taken possession of their posts to fulfill their duties.

PROHIBITING NIGHT WORK

European Countries Unite to Shorten Hours for Women.

In Europe fourteen leading nations, by international treaty, have entirely prohibited the work of women between certain periods at night. This treaty was the result of a conference called by the International Association for Labor Legislation in Bern in 1906. To this conference delegates were sent by the governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, and an international convention forbidding night work for women was signed by all the fourteen countries. By 1912 all of the countries except Denmark had enacted legislation embodying the provisions of the convention and had ratified the treaty.

Andrew Jackson a Saddler.

Andrew Jackson, who was the seventh President of the United States, was first employed in making saddles, and it was from the shop of the saddler that he entered a law office at the age of eighteen. From this profession he entered politics, then into the army, and after defeating twelve thousand veterans from Waterloo at the battle of New Orleans, he became our chief executive.

BOSTON'S OLD FANEUIL HALL

Built to Provide a Public Market Place in 1742.

The noted Faneuil hall, of Boston, was built by Peter Faneuil in 1742 and was presented by him to the city. The main object was to provide a public market place, and to this the ground floor was devoted, the upper room being intended for public meetings. The Sons of Liberty met here during the early stages of the revolution and from this fact the hall became known as the cradle of liberty. In 1761 it was burned down but was immediately rebuilt by the city. Since then it has been enlarged, the market space extending over an entire square.

WORKINGMEN IN CHURCHES

Farmers Predominate in Occupations of Lay Members.

Probably one-third of the lay commissioners to the recent general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Chicago were to be classed properly as working men. This is the result obtained from an analysis of the assembly roll. The occupations of the lay members were as follows: Farmers, ninety-one; merchants, forty; lawyers, twenty; doctors, sixteen; bankers, thirteen; clerks, eleven; ranchmen, eleven; retired, eleven; manufacturers, eight; real estate dealers, eight; agents seven; teachers, six; lumbermen, six; publishers, four; postmen, four; salesmen, four; editors, four; grocers, four; carpenters, four; professors, three; insurance agents, three; machinists, three; bakers, three; printers, three; secretaries, three; bookkeepers, three. Many other occupations were represented by one or two persons.

DEATH OF LAST SURVIVOR

Heroic Conduct of 454 British Soldiers Is Recalled.

The last survivor of the famous Birkenhead disaster in 1852 died recently in England. The Birkenhead, a transport steamer, laden with soldiers and their families, struck a reef off the coast of Africa. The women and children were put into the boats, and the 454 British soldiers stood at attention on deck, giving a great shout as of victory while the boat went down. Those were the days of British discipline, a quality which, it is to be feared, has somewhat declined, though, as the Kansas City Star says in a well written article about the event: "It is an old tradition that Anglo-Saxons may usually be depended upon to acquit themselves creditably in time of disaster."

Tarzan of the Apes

by Edgar Rice Burroughs

(Norman Bean)

COPYRIGHT THE FRANK A MUNSEY COMPANY

CHAPTER X.

The Fear-Fantom.

From a lofty perch Tarzan viewed the village of thatched huts across the intervening plantation.

He saw that at one point the forest touched the village, and to this spot he made his way, lured by a fever of curiosity to behold animals of his own kind, and to learn more of their ways and view the strange lairs in which they lived.

His life among the brutes of the jungle left no opening for any thought that these could be other than enemies. Similarity of form led him to no erroneous conception of the welcome that would be accorded him should he be discovered.

Tarzan of the apes was no sentimentalist. He knew nothing of the brotherhood of man. All things outside his own tribe were his deadly enemies, with the few exceptions of which Tantor, the elephant, was a marked example.

And he realized all this without malice or hatred. To kill was the law of the wild world he knew. Few were his primitive pleasures, but the greatest of these was to hunt and kill, and so he accorded to others the right to cherish the same desires as he, even though he himself might be the object of their hunt.

His strange life had left him neither morose nor bloodthirsty. That he joyed in killing, and that he killed with a laugh upon his handsome lips, betokened no innate cruelty. He killed for food most often, but, being a man, he sometimes killed for pleasure, a thing which no other animal does; for it has remained for man alone among all creatures to kill senselessly and wantonly for the mere pleasure of inflicting suffering and death.

And when he killed for revenge, or in defense, he did that also without hysteria, but it was a very businesslike proceeding; which admitted of no levity.

So it was that now, as he cautiously approached the village of Mbonga he was quite prepared either to kill or be killed should he be discovered. He proceeded with unwonted stealth, for Kulonga had taught him great respect for the little sharp splinters of wood which dealt death so swiftly and unerringly.

At length he came to a great tree, heavy with thick foliage and loaded with pendant loops of giant creepers. From this almost impenetrable bower above the village he crouched, looking down upon the scene below him.

There were naked children running and playing in the street. There were women grinding dried plantain in crude stone mortars, while others were fashioning cakes from the powdered flour. Out in the fields he could see still other women hoeing, weeding, or gathering.

All wore strange protruding girdles of dried grass about their hips and many were loaded with brass and copper anklets, armlets and bracelets. Round many a dusky neck hung curiously coiled strands of wire, while several were further ornamented by huge nose-rings.

Tarzan of the apes looked with growing wonder at these strange creatures. Dozing in the shade he saw several men, while at the extreme outskirts of the clearing he occasionally caught glimpse of armed warriors apparently on guard.

He noticed that the women alone worked. Nowhere was there evidence of a man tilling the fields or performing any of the homely duties of the village.

Finally his eyes rested upon a woman directly beneath him.

Before her was a small caldron standing over a low fire and in it bubbled a thick, reddish, tarry mass. On one side of her lay a quantity of wooden arrows which she dipped into the seething substance, and then laid them on a narrow rack of boughs which stood at her other side.

Tarzan of the apes was fascinated. Here was the secret of the destructiveness of "the archer's" tiny missiles. He noted the extreme care which the woman took that none of the matter should touch her hands, and once when a part spattered upon one of her fingers he saw her plunge the member into a vessel of water and quickly rub the tiny stain away with a handful of leaves.

Tarzan of the apes knew nothing of poison, but his shrewd reasoning told him that it was this deadly stuff that killed; not the little arrow, which was merely the messenger that carried it into the body of its victim.

How he should like to have more of those little death-dealing slivers. If the woman would only leave her work for an instant he could drop down, gather up a handful, and be back in the tree again before she drew three breaths.

As he was trying to think out some plan to distract her attention he heard a wild cry from across the clearing. He looked and saw a black warrior standing beneath the very tree in which he had killed the murderer of Kala an hour before.

The fellow was shouting and waving his spear above his head. Now and again he would point to something on the ground before him.

The village was in an uproar instantly. Armed men rushed from the interior of many a hut and raced madly across the clearing toward the excited sentry. After them trooped the old men, and the women and children until, in a moment, the village was deserted.

Tarzan of the apes knew that they had found the body of his victim, but that interested him far less than the fact that no one remained in the village to prevent his taking a supply of the arrows which lay below him.

He dropped to the ground beside the caldron of poison, and stood motionless, his quick eyes scanning the interior of the palisade.

No one was in sight. His eye rested upon the open doorway of a near-by hut. He would take a look within, thought Tarzan, and so, cautiously, he approached the low thatched building.

For a moment he hesitated without, listening intently. There was no sound, and he glided into the semidarkness of the interior.

Weapons hung against the walls, long spears, strangely shaped knives, a couple of narrow shields. In the center of the room was a cooking-pot, and at the far end a litter of dry grasses covered by woven mats which evidently served the owner as beds and bedding. Several human skulls lay upon the floor.

Tarzan of the apes felt of each article, hefte the spears, smelled of them, for he "saw" largely through his sensitive and highly trained nostrils. He determined to own one of these long pointed sticks, but he could not take one on this trip because of the arrows he meant to carry.

One by one, as he took each article from the walls, he placed them in a pile in the center of the room, and on top of all he placed the cooking-pot, inverted, and on top of this he laid one of the grinning skulls, upon which he fastened the head-dress of the dead Kulonga.

Then he stood back and surveyed his work and grinned. Tarzan of the apes was a joker.

But now he heard, without, the sounds of many voices, and long, mournful howls, and mighty wailing. He was startled. Had he remained too long?

Quickly he reached the doorway and peered down the village street toward the village gate.

The natives were yet not in sight, though he could plainly hear them ap-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

THE CASE OF JENNIE BRICE,

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

(Copyright, 1913, Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

CHAPTER XV.

After 24 hours' deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. It was a first degree verdict. Mr. Howell's unsupported word had lost out against a scar.

Contrary to my expectation, Mr. Holcombe was not jubilant over the verdict. He came into the dining room that night and stood by the window, looking out into the yard.

"It isn't logical," he said. "In view of Howell's testimony, it's ridiculous! Heaven help us under this jury system, anyhow! Look at the facts! Howell knows the woman; he sees her on Monday morning, and puts her on a train out of town. The boy is telling the truth. He has nothing to gain by coming forward, and everything to lose. Very well; she was alive on Monday. We all know where she was on Tuesday and Wednesday. Anyhow, during those days her gem of a husband was in jail. He was freed Thursday night, and from that time until his rearrest on the following Tuesday, I had him under observation every moment. He left the jail Thursday night, and on Saturday the body floated in at Sewickley. If it was done by Ladley, it must have been done on Friday, and on Friday he was in view through the periscope all day!"

Mr. Reynolds came in and joined us. "There's only one way out that I see," he said mildly. "Two women have been fool enough to have a name tattooed over their hearts. No woman ever thought enough of me to have my name put on her."

"I hope not," I retorted. Mr. Reynold's first name is Zachariah.

But, as Mr. Holcombe said, all that had been proved was that Jennie Brice was dead, probably murdered. He could not understand the defense letting the case go to the jury without their putting more stress on Mr. Howell's story. But we were to understand that soon, and many other things. Mr. Holcombe told me that evening of learning from John Bellows of the tattooed name on Jennie Brice and of how, after an almost endless search, he had found the man who had cut the name away.

At 8 o'clock the door-bell rang. Mr. Reynolds had gone to lodge, he being an elk and several other things, and much given to regalia in boxes, and having his picture in the newspapers in different outlandish costumes. Mr. Pitman used to say that man, being denied his natural love for barbaric adornment in his everyday clothing, took the different fraternities as an excuse for decking himself out. But this has nothing to do with the door-bell.

It was old Isaac. He had a basket in his hand, and he stepped into the hall and placed it on the floor.

"Evening, Miss Bess," he said. "Can you see a bit of company tonight?"

"I can always see you," I replied. But he had not meant himself. He stepped to the door and, opening it, beckoned to someone across the street. It was Lida!

She came in, her color a little heightened, and old Isaac stood back, beaming at us both; I believe it was one of the crowning moments of the old man's life—thus to see Miss Bess and Alma's child together.

"Is—is he here yet?" she asked me nervously.

"I did not know he was coming." There was no need to ask which "he." There was only one for Lida.

"He telephoned me, and asked me to come here. Oh, Mrs. Pitman, I'm so afraid for him!" She had quite forgotten Isaac. I turned to the schoolteacher's room and opened the door. "The woman who belongs here is out at a lecture," I said. "Come in here, Ikkie, and I'll find the evening paper for you."

"'Ikkie,'" said Lida, and stood staring at me. I think I went white.

"The lady heah and I is old friends," Isaac said, with his splendid manner. "Her mothah, Miss Lida, her mothah——"

But even old Isaac choked up at that, and I closed the door on him.

"How queer!" Lida said, looking at me. "So Isaac knew your mother? Have you lived always in Allegheny, Mrs. Pitman?"

"I was born in Pittsburg," I evaded. "I went away for a long time, but I always longed for the hurry and activity of the old home town. So here I am again."

Fortunately, like all the young, her own affairs engrossed her. She was flushed with the prospect of meeting her lover, tremulous over what the evening might bring. The middle-aged woman who had come back to the hurry of the old town, and who, pushed back into an eddy of the flood district, could only watch the activity and the life from behind a "Rooms to Let" sign, did not concern her much. Nor should she have.

Mr. Howell came soon after. He asked for her, and, going back to the dining room, kissed her quietly. He had an air of reserve, a sort of grim determination that was a relief from the half-frantic look he had worn before. He asked to have Mr. Holcombe brought down, and so behold us all, four of us, sitting around the table—Mr. Holcombe with his notebook, I with my mending, and the boy with

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

It's purty hard t' be entertainin' without being a liar these days.

Some folks go clear thro' life without findin' a becomin' hat.

The Case of Jennie Brice

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

one of Lida's hands frankly under his on the red tablecloth.

"I want to tell all of you the whole story," he began. "Tomorrow I shall go to the district attorney and confess—but—I want you all to have it first. I can't sleep again until I get it off my chest. Mrs. Pitman has suffered through me, and Mr. Holcombe here has spent money and time——"

Lida did not speak again, but she drew her chair closer, and put her other hand over his.

"I want to get it straight, if I can. Let me see. It was on Sunday, the fourth, that the river came, up wasn't it? Yes. Well, on the Thursday before that I met you, Mr. Holcombe, in a restaurant in Pittsburg. Do you remember?"

Mr. Holcombe nodded.

"We were talking of crime, and I said no man should be hanged on purely circumstantial evidence. You affirmed that a well-linked chain of circumstantial evidence could properly hang a man. We had a long argument, in which I was worsted. There was a third man at the table—Bronson, the business manager of the Liberty theatre."

"Who sided with you," put in Mr. Holcombe, "and whose views I refused to entertain because, as publicity man for a theatre, he dealt in fiction rather than in fact."

"Precisely. You may recall, Mr. Holcombe, that you offered to hang any man we would name, given a proper chain of circumstantial evidence against him?"

"Yes."

"After you left, Bronson spoke to me. He said business at the theatre was bad, and complained of the way the papers used, or would not use, his stuff. He said the Liberty theatre had not had a proper deal, and that he was tempted to go over and bang one of the company on the head, and so get a little free advertising.

"I said he ought to be able to fake a good story; but he maintained that a newspaper could smell a faked story a mile away and that, anyhow, all the good stunts had been pulled off. I agreed with him. I remember saying that nothing but a railroad wreck or a murder hit the public very hard these days, and that I didn't feel like wrecking the Pennsylvania Limited.

"He leaned over the table and looked at me. 'Well, how about a murder, then?' he said. 'You get the story for your paper, and I get some advertising for the theatre. We need it, that's sure.'

"I laughed it off, and we separated. But at two o'clock Bronson called me up again. I met him in his office at the theatre, and he told me that Jennie Brice, who was out of the cast that week, had asked for a week's vacation. She had heard of a farm at a town called Horner, and she wanted to go there to rest.

"'Now the idea is this,' he said. 'She's living with her husband, and he has threatened her life more than once. It would be easy enough to frame up something to look as if he'd made away with her. We'd get a week of excitement, more advertising than we'd ordinarily get in a year; you get a corking news story, and find Jennie Brice at the end, getting the credit for that. Jennie gets a hundred dollars and a rest, and Ladley, her husband, gets, say, two hundred.'

"Mr. Bronson offered to put up the money, and I agreed. The flood came just then, and was considerable help. It made a good setting. I went to my city editor, and got an assignment to interview Ladley about this play of his. Then Bronson and I went together to see the Ladleys on Sunday morning, and as they needed money, they agreed. But Ladley insisted on fifty dollars a week extra if he had to go to jail. We promised it, but we did not intend to let things go so far as that.

"In the Ladleys' room that Sunday morning, we worked it all out. The hardest thing was to get Jennie Brice's consent; but she agreed, finally. We arranged a list of clues, to be left around, and Ladley was to go out in the night and to be heard coming back. I told him to quarrel with his wife that afternoon,—although I don't believe they needed to be asked to do it,—and I suggested also the shoe or slipper, to be found floating around."

"Just a moment,' said Mr. Holcombe, busy with his note-book. "Did you suggest the onyx clock."

"No. No clock was mentioned. The—the clock has puzzled me."

"The towel?"

"Yes. I said no murder was complete without blood, but he kicked on that—said he didn't mind the rest, but he'd be hanged if he was going to slash himself. But, as it happened, he cut his wrist while cutting the boat loose, and so we had the towel."

"Pillow-slip?" asked Mr. Holcombe.

"Well, no. There was nothing said about a pillow-slip. Didn't he say he burned it accidentally?"

"So he claimed." Mr. Holcombe made another entry in his book.

"Then I said every murder had a weapon. He was to have a pistol at first, but none of us owned one. Mrs. Ladley undertook to get a knife from Mrs. Pitman's kitchen, and to leave it around, not in full view, but where it could be found."

"A broken knife?"

"No. Just a knife."

"He was to throw the knife into the water?"

"That was not arranged. I only gave him a general outline. He was to add any interesting details that might occur to him. The idea, of course, was to give the police plenty to work on, and just when they thought they had it all, and when the theatre had had a lot of booming, and I had got a good story, to produce Jennie Brice, safe and well. We were not to appear in it at all. It would have worked perfectly, but we forgot to count on one thing—Jennie Brice hated her husband."

"Not really hated him!" cried Lida.

"Hated him. She is letting him hang. She could save him by coming forward now, and she won't do it. She is hiding so he will go to the gallows."

There was a pause at that. It seemed too incredible, too inhuman.

"Then, early that Monday morning, you smuggled Jennie Brice out of the city."

"Yes. That was the only thing we bungled. We fixed the hour a little too late, and I was seen by Miss Harvey's uncle, walking across the bridge with a woman."

"Why did you meet her openly, and take her to the train?"

Mr. Howell bent forward and smiled across at the little man. "One of your own axioms, sir," he said. "Do the natural thing; upset the customary order of events as little as possible. Jennie Brice went to the train, because that was where she wanted to go. But as Ladley was to protest that his wife had left town, and as the police would be searching for a solitary woman, I went with her. We went in a leisurely manner. I bought her a magaizne and a morning paper, asked the conductor to fix her window, and, in general, acted the devoted husband seeing his wife off on a trip. I even"—he smiled—"I even promised to feed the canary."

Lida took her hands away. "Did you kiss her good-by?" she demanded.

"Not even a chaste salute," he said. His spirits were rising. It was, as often happens, as if the mere confession removed the guilt. I have seen little boys who have broken a window show the same relief after telling about it.

"For a day or two Bronson and I sat back, enjoying the stir-up. Things turned out as we had expected. Business boomed at the theatre. I got a good story, and some few kind words from my city editor. Then—the explosion came. I got a letter from Jennie Brice saying she was going away, and that we need not try to find her. I went to Horner, but I had lost track of her completely. Even then, we did not believe things so bad as they turned out to be. We thought she was giving us a bad time, but that she would show up.

"Ladley was in a blue funk for a time. Bronson and I went to him. We told him how the thing had slipped up. We didn't want to go to the police and confess if we could help it. Finally, he agreed to stick it out until she was found, at a hundred dollars a week. It took all we could beg, borrow and steal. But now—we have to come out with the story anyhow."

Mr. Holcombe sat up and closed his notebook with a snap. "I'm not so sure of that,' he said impressively. "I wonder if you realize, young man, that, having provided a perfect defense for this man Ladley, you provided him with every possible inducement to make away with his wife? Secure in your coming forward at the last minute and confessing the hoax to save him, was there anything he might not have dared with impunity?"

"But I tell you I took Jennie Brice out of town on Monday morning."

"Did you?" asked Mr. Holcombe sternly.

But at that, the school-teacher, having come home and found old Isaac sound asleep in her cozy corner, set up such a screaming for the police that our meeting broke up. Nor would Mr. Holcombe explain any further.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ADDS TO NATIONAL FOREST

Government Includes City's Water Source to Preserves.

Nearly 17,000 acres have been added by act of congress to the Caribou national forest, Idaho. This is one of the first such additions through congressional action, and is the largest so far made by direct legislation.

Those who have followed the national forest movement in this country will recall that most of the forests have been created through presidential proclamation, which set aside for timber growing or for water protection, certain areas of the public domain. In march, 1907, however, congress passed a law that no further additions should be made to the national forest areas in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, except through congressional action.

Since July, 1909, residents of the city of Montpelier, Idaho, have been petitioning to have this 17,000 areas added to the Caribou national forest, because the area includes the watershed of the stream which furnishes the city's water supply. Not being within a national forest, the tract was given over to unregulated grazing and other usages, which resulted in stream pollution and become a serious menace to health. The citizens of Montpelier, at several times subsequent to their first efforts in 1909, renewed their petition; and the act passed represents the successful outcome of their efforts.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN MEXICO

According to a recent issue of the Statist (London), British capital invested in Mexico at the end of 1913, exclusive of a large amount of private capital, aggregated $481,875,950, distributed among the various classes of securities as follows: Government stocks $39,151,000, municipal stocks $7,903,200, railways $274,665,250, banks $7,669,600, commercial, industrial, etc., $12,686,975, electric light and power $15,723,650, financial, land and investment $36,089,950, mines $42,640,275, oil $17,042,475, rubber $8,190,325, and tramways, $20,113,250.

Compared with British investments in Mexico in 1912, as presented by Consul Marion Letcher of Chihuahua, in daily consular and trade reports for July 17 of that year, the Statist's total for 1913 shows an increase of $160,573,150.

It should be noted, however, that the two sets of figures are derived from different sources and are made up of somewhat different categories, hence are not wholly comparable.

GOOD CHANGE

Coffee to Postum.

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health, as realized by an Ills. young lady. She writes:

"I had been a coffee drinker nearly all my life, and it affected my stomach—caused insomnia, and I was seldom without a headache. I had heard about Postum, and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quiit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change. I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong, and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum, he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum — is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

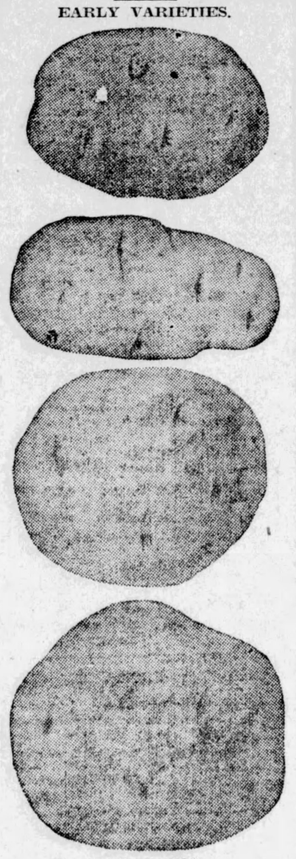
—sold by Grocers.

How to Improve Your Potato Seed

Purity of variety and freedom from disease are the two most important factors in determining the value of potato seed. These can be secured only by careful inspection. There are a few simple rules which, if carefully observed, will surely result in better yields, better quality and better prices. It is foolish practice not to say a very expensive one, to plant potatoes that are not up to the standard in quality. It is a waste of time and money and only results in loss of most or all of one's crop.

Now is the time to improve your seed potatoes for next year. As the crop is growing and as it matures this year, watch it most carefully, select

EARLY VARIETIES.



No. 1. Early Ohio.
No. 2. Early Rose.
No. 3. Triumph.
No. 4. Irish Cobbler.

the choicest plants and the potatoes from these for next year's use.

The following are a few of the ways by which you may improve your potato seed. By co-operating with your neighbors in securing pure seed which can be obtained from the most reliable growers. By planting this foundation stock by itself where it will not be mixed with other varieties.

By learning the vine and tuber characteristics of the variety you plant. By discarding as seed all hills which do not have these characteristics.

By selecting seed for next year on the field at digging time this year.

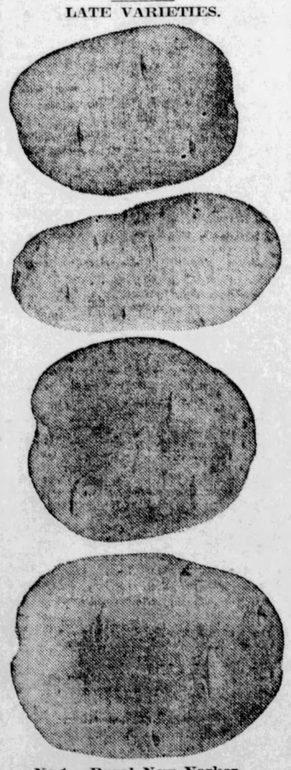
By organizing the growers, dealers and others in your community who are interested in the development and improvement of its potato industry.

Many people are acquainted only in a general way with the characteristics of the different varieties of potatoes. Among the early varieties are: Early Ohio; an extra early and popular market variety. Also in strong demand for seed. Early Rose, a medium early, vigorous grower, particularly popular for sandy loam soils. Triumph, an early maturing variety in strong demand as seed for southern truck markets. Irish Cobbler; growers in many sections specialize on this standard eastern white variety for seed trade.

Among the late potatoes, the Rural New Yorker is a leading commercial variety which is being adopted as standard in many community centers. The Burbank is a well-known variety which is well adapted to new and well-drained soils.

The Peerless is commonly known in western states as the Pearl. This variety is well adapted to sandy soils.

LATE VARIETIES.



No. 1. Rural New Yorker.
No. 2. Burbank.
No. 3. Peerless.
No. 4. Green Mountain.

Kansas state agricultural college has a campaign on for enlisting 20,000 Kansas boys and girls in agriculture and home-making contests this year.

Duke, said to be the largest horse in the world and weighing more than 3,000 pounds, is owned and exhibited by Charles Miner, of Brattleboro, Vt.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

Can anyone tell me a remedy for pinkeye in cattle and horses?—H., Carterton, Va.

I have a mare that appears to be in good health, but have noticed that lately she passes a worm about one-half inch long which fastens itself to the skin under the tail. Will someone please tell what this trouble is and what to do for it?—S., Greensboro, N. C.

Purifying Water.

At present chloride of lime is highly recommended for various sanitary purposes. Swimming pools, cisterns, or drinking water in any vessel can be purified in a short time by adding this chloride of lime in small amounts. Twelve pounds to one million gallons of water allowed to stand over night, or for several hours, destroys almost the entire number of bacteria. At this strength it is perfectly harmless and tasteless.

Foods served in an uncooked state may be freed of such germs as the dreaded bacillus typhosus by dipping the green vegetables into and allowing them to remain for a short time, in water containing chloride of lime.

Importance of Sulfur.

The importance of sulfur to agriculture is coming to be better recognized. That a soil must contain such elements as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium available as plant food in order to be productive has been well known for a long time. The value of sulfur and its compounds in the soil has been less generally recognized, and it has been only in recent years that its importance has been shown by extensive experimentations. Some consider now that it deserves a place alongside of the more common plant food elements. Professor E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin has said: "It appears that for permanent and increased production of farm crops such systems of fertilization must be inaugurated as will supply to the soil from time to time, in addition to the elements now recognized as necessary, a sufficient quantity of sulfur to meet the losses sustained by cropping and drainage."

The amount of sulfur removed from the soil by crops is considerable; it is equal in the case of average crops of grain to two-thirds of the phosphorus removed, in case of the various hays it about equals the phosphorus removed and such crops as cabbage and turnips remove two or three times as much sulfur as phosphorus. Sulfur occurs in the soil in various forms, usually in a combined form in such compounds as sulfates and sulfites.

Sulfur is proving to be a valuable fertilizer. It may be applied in a good many ways. For instance farm manure contains enough sulfur to maintain the proper amount of sulfur in the soil if systematically applied. Ammonium, sulfate, potassium sulfate and gypsum are sources of sulfur. Or free sulfur may be used. The writer had occasion recently to look through the agricultural chemical literature for the year 1913, and noted accounts of experiments with free sulfur as a fertilizer in 15 different places during the year, and in all but one case favorable results were reported. It was tried mostly with potatoes and sugar beets and the increased yields of these crops amounted to as high as 50 per cent. in a few cases. It appears that the free sulfur modifies favorably the action of certain soil bacteria, and that some of it is changed to sulfuric acid, which in turn acts on plant foods contained in the soil to render them more available.

Sulfur has a very important indirect value to agriculture in the fact that, either in the free form or in the form of pyrites, it is used in the manufacture of sulfuric acid, which, in turn, is largely used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, especially phosphate fertilizers. The manufacture of sulfuric acid is an immense industry, and although this acid of sulfur is used extensively in many industries, none of these use as vast amounts as does the fertilizer industry.

Sulfur is an important constituent of many spray mixtures. Lime-sulfur, as an example, is prepared by mixing lime, sulfur and water. Other less important applications of sulfur to agriculture could be mentioned, but the point which the writer wishes to emphasize is the increasing recognition of its importance as a factor in crop production.

Storing Honey.

Honey needs to be kept in such a manner as to preserve the good qualities it possesses when taken from the hive. Some people think a cellar an ideal place in which to store honey. As honey will absorb moisture, a cool, damp place will soon cause it to become thin and watery. Its flavor will then be less attractive, and it will sometimes actually sour under such treatment.

Neither is a cold, dry place a proper place for storing. The combs will crack from the liquid expansion if it freezes, and when it thaws out it will leak and become mussy.

Stored honey requires warmth and dryness. The farm-house kitchen will do very well if no other place can be found. The kitchen is usually warm and the heat from the stove or range will offset any dampness that may be present.

Sowing Winter Wheat.

The most important factor in raising a crop of wheat is thorough preparation of the seed-bed. The ideal seed-bed is firm, well compacted and smooth soil amply suplied with moisture and plant food. To prepare such a soil requires a good deal of well expended effort, but that such effort pays in actual dollars and cents goes without saying.

If winter wheat is to follow a crop of small grain, preparation of the soil should begin as soon as possible after the grain is cut.

It is advisable to disc the stubble at least once before plowing. This pulverizes the top soil and facilitates quick capillary connection with the subsoil when it is turned under. It assists materially in working up a firm, smooth seedbed. In order to keep the plowed ground from becoming cloddy, it is a good plan to harrow each half-day's plowing before leaving the field. The field should be disced shortly after the plowing is finished and every ten days or two weeks thereafter until planting, and especially should it be worked as quickly as the ground has dried sufficiently after each rain.

If manure is to be applied to the wheat ground it may be spread on the stubble before discing in case it is well rotted. Coarse manure turned under cuts off the rise of soil moisture and the crop will surely suffer unless the fall is exceptionally wet. Manure that is not too coarse can be applied to the soil just before planting; very coarse manure may clog the drill.

The time of planting wheat varies with different localities. In the northern wheat growing regions planting is done the first week of September or occasionally a few days earlier. Farther south it can be delayed until about the tenth of the month, and still later for the most southern sections.

Winter wheat had best be sown with a drill and at a depth of from two and one-half to three inches, depending on the character and condition of the soil. One and one-half bushels of good plump seed per acre has generally been found to be the best rate of seeding.

THE GARDEN

Fighting Cutworms.

The best time to fight cutworms is before the crop is planted. Thorough plowing and continuous cultivation in spring will keep any green plants from growing to serve as food for the pests, and then you can poison them by scattering about the field small bunches of clover, weeds or other green vegetation that have been soaked in a mixture of paris green and water, or upon which dry paris green has been dusted. Where a tomato plant has been cut off spade up the place thoroughly and kill all worms found before setting out a new plant. For poison bait use 40 pounds corn meal, one pound paris green and two quarts molasses to sweeten it. Moisten it enough so that it will be lumpy. Wrap the stems of tomato and cabbage plants with heavy paper when transplanting.

Fertilizer for Flowers.

Those who desire their flowers to give the most satisfactory results should know how to make the most essential fertilizers for them in their own home.

Take an old earthen jar and break up a lot of bones in small pieces and place in the jar. Then make a strong solution of lye and pour this over the bones. After it has stood several days stir with a stick or old iron spoon, and the mixture will become a sort of mush.

This, when applied properly to the soil about the roots of flowers will supply every important need. Nitrogen, lime, phosphoric acid and potash are in this mixture. A teaspoonful to a gallon of water is sufficient if applied twice a week. Plants that are in a sickly condition due to poor or unfit soil may be given a little more, or the application may be made a little more frequent.

A little soot taken from the kitchen stove will assist in providing nourishmen to starved plants. It can be added to the above mixture.

Hubbard Squash.

Clay is not considered the best type of soil on which to grow Hubbard squash. Usually a light, sandy loam, well enriched, gives best results, but if you can have the clay well drained and made fairly fertile with a fair season, you may succeed. Plow the ground early in May. Disk it thoroughly and drag several times, making the soil fine and free from weeds.

Do not plant until about June 15. Mark out the ground in rows 10 feet apart each way. Where the marks cross throw a shovelful of fine, well-rotted manure. Mix it well with the soil, then hollow out a little basin that will hold about two quarts of water, put this in and after it has settled away drop six squash seed on the wet earth. Cover about two inches deep.

In about four or five days the plants will be up strong and vigorous and will grow so fast that the striped beetle can not hurt them. Also, by planting at the time mentioned, the season for the ravages of this insect is practically over.

Barnyard manure is the best fertilizer for the squash as it is a rank feeder, of rapid growth. If you are short on this element of fertility use a complete fertilizer, 600 pounds per acre of a 4-8-6 mixture, spread broadcast over the ground before planting, and some in the hill.

There is another enemy of the squash more harmful than the striped beetle, often called the stink bug. A good way to catch them (and you must catch them in some way because you can not poison them) is to lay shingles or short pieces of board beside the hills. They go early in the morning and you will find them clinging to the under sides of the pieces, and you can crush them and destroy them. Several mornings of this work will save your crop. They lay little yellow eggs in clusters, in the triangles of the leaves. Remove these and thus destroy the bettles before hatching. Keep the crop well cultivated and free from weeds until vines cover ground.

LIVE STOCK

A Good Ration.

A good ration for a horse that is troubled with indigestion is mixed as follows: Ground oats and corn, five pounds each; four ounces of oil meal, two ounces of salt, a dessertspoonful of powdered gentian and a small teaspoonful of dried sulphate of iron. If the animal refuses the ration a little starvation will make him taste it when his dislike will cease. Begin with a small quantity of this ration for each meal and increase it gradually until a full ration is being fed.

Blind Staggers in Horses.

Blind staggers in horses is a disease of the nervous system, and is general all over the country. About 90 per cent of the animals afflicted in the past have died, and death usually occurs in from four to eight days from the first symptoms. When a horse is taken with blind staggers, he may also be accompanied by sleepiness and dizziness. The eyesight is impaired and the gait is staggering. The animal will walk strangely and try to push through any obstacle it meets.

Medical treatment must be prompt if you hope to save the animal. The first and most important thing is to feed only clean, well-cured forage and grain and pure water.

Put an ice pack on the head if the nervous disorder is serious. Early in the disease urotropin, in 25-grain doses, dissolved in water and given by the mouth at two-hour intervals, has seemed one of the best treatments. Where much weakness is shown, give stimulants such as strychnine, alcohol, or aromatic spirits of ammonia. Give the treatment under the direction of a skilled veterinarian, as some of these drugs are very powerful.

Beware of patent remedies. In Nebraska, nearly 1,500 out of 1,600 affected horses treated for blind staggers with "blackleg vaccine" died as a result.

The disease is caused by poisonous forage. Among the feeds to which blind staggers has been traced are moldy baled hay, mewly cut hay, and immature fodder. Moldy baled hay that produced the disease in some cases failed to produce it in others after the bales had been opened and exposed to the sun for a month. The malady is not infectious, and the exact nature of the poison is still unknown.

Mange and Lice on Hogs.

According to the Minnesota College of Agriculture, treatment of hogs for mange should begin with a vigorous scrubbing with brush, soap and warm water, so as to remove the crust. Most of the coal tar dips on the market are satisfactory if used warm enough (about 110 degrees). Give the hog a good thorough soaking of not less than two minutes in the dip, and make him go entirely under at least once. Repeat the treatment in about eight days, treating the entire herd if affected and treating it thoroughly.

An effective dip may be made of four gallons of crude oil, one pound of soap and 16 gallons of water. The soap should be dissolved in the water by heating. Then make an emulsion by adding the oil and thoroughly churning the mixture. As the way water will combine with soap varies greatly in different sections, it may be necessary to add more soap in order to make a good emulsion. Avoid oily dips in cold weather.

While the hogs are being dipped, clean and disinfect the pens thoroughly. In case of the true mange, the fence, posts, trees and everything against which the animals can rub should be disinfected thoroughly. Use a strong disinfectant, but do not put the hogs back into lousy pens. In the case of lice and mange, as in the case of most animal diseases, prevention is better than cure. Many hog growers have a rubbing post in the hog lot, which is kept smeared with crude oil, as a preventive. There are hog oilers on the market which have proven very successful.

THE ORCHARD

Spray for Apple Worm.

Many fruit growers spray their trees carefully just after the blossoms fall in an attempt to control the apple worms. There is no question but that this is one of the most important sprays of the year in combating this worm. However, suggests R. B. Cruickshank, of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, it should be supplemented by at least one spray in the summer. The coddling moth, which is the parent or adult of the apple worm, has two generations in Ohio. The second brood makes its appearance about the first week in July. These worms do an immense amount of injury, and should be fought. Arsenate of lead used at the rate of about three pounds to 50 gallons of water, or bordeaux mixture, is the material used for this pest. It will aid in stopping the ravages of the curculio and the various caterpillars, which are bothersome in July. Where bitter rot or Arkansas blotch is present, bordeaux mixture spray should be used, the two being applied at the same time.

The Apple Crop.

In these days, when apple growing has become a specialized business, and with the increased production from new orchards which will make the profits more moderate than in the past, it behooves one growing apples to grow the highest quality fruit in the most economical way and to sell to greatest advantage all the products of the orchard.

Some practice false economy by neglecting a spraying or not doing it thoroughly enough, and in that way not producing as high quality fruit as possible. Such economy is a case of penny-wiseness and pound-foolishness, as the highest quality fruit pays the best. True economy consists of using labor-saving machinery and having things arranged so that the necessary work of the orchard can be done in the quickest time possible.

Many also fail to take advantage of their opportunities by not grading and packing the fruit carefully. Careless pickers will often be the cause of a crop selling for less than it should. Methods of marketing may also make a difference in prices received for fruit.

Probably what most growers, even those who grow apples intensively, least consider is disposing of their cull or cider stock. Most all will sell this stock to buyers at the current price for such grades. Few realize that with a small investment they could get a cider mill suitable for their purpose and make cider vinegar or good sweet cider. There is a very great demand for high quality, real cider vinegar and sweet cider.

The fruit need not be put through the mill when everybody is busy harvesting the fruit, but it can be piled up and, when harvesting is done, the cider press started. If high quality sweet cider is desired, the cider can be put in large jugs or kegs and tightly sealed, and then, any time during the winter the clear juice can be siphoned out, heated and put into bottles and sealed. There are unlimited possibilities in working up a trade for such goods, and, if rightly handled, would net a price for the cider apples which would nearly be equal to that of the good stock.

At the usual prices for cider apples they barely pay for their handling; they are not an asset to any orchard. If handled in some way as suggested above, they would at least pay a good share of the harvesting expense, which those who have kept books say is fully half of the cost of growing and selling apples.

THE DAIRY

Color of Butter.

That the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the U. S. department of agriculture in co-operation with the Missouri state experiment station. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be increased or diminished at will by changing the animal's rations.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well-known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylls. These are found in a number of plants including grass, but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well-known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophyll constituents, this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green corn, in which xanthophylls constitue the chief pigment, will also produce a highly colored product. On the other hand a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is practically devoid of yellow pigments and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color. It is, of course, indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk fat; but vary the ration and there will be a corresponding variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed.

In cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breeds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as the yellowness of the milk fat and there is no reason for objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.

BINDER ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in windrows. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only $20.00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Salina, Kansas.

THE CHALLENGE CHURN.

gets ALL the butter out; best by test; write today for our free booklet, "The Science of Butter Making" and illustrated catalogue; butter in minutes; AGENTS WANTED. THE MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, Canton, Ohio.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TO Victoria, Australia, about December 9, 1914. Special low steamship rates, free transportation over Victorian railways, cheap irrigated lands, government assistance, perfect climate, fine markets. L. Staffan, 617 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

POULTRY

Alfalfa for Hens.

Practical poultrymen have learned that alfalfa meal is a very good food for hens when made from good hay; it is claimed to be of a higher food value than clover. If the alfalfa is cut properly—that is, when it is in good bloom and then cut up and ground, it is an excellent feed; all kinds of poultry eat it greedily, and when fed to growing chicks it gives them strong, vigorous muscles and large, hard, firm bones. Fed to laying hens, it provides them the very materials needed in making eggs, and they lay regularly, the eggs being very fertile. So valuable is it considered by those who make poultry foods that a number of our best egg foods have alfalfa meal as a base. A combination of alfalfa meal, beef scrap and ground bone and a few other ingredients of minor importance makes the best feed for chicks and laying hens that can be secured. As most of our egg foods contain these ingredients, it follows that they must be valuable for the purpose for which they are compounded.

With alfalfa meal the poultryman need not hesitate about keeping his laying hens confined the year around, if necessary, for the meal is fully as valuable in maintaining health and productiveness as the best natural grass. The best alfalfa meal contains more than 18 per cent of protein, while wheat bran contains a little less than 12 per cent and clover meal from 6 to 7 per cent. As protein is the most costly and most valuable part of any foodstuff; it follows that alfalfa meal is more valuable than any other single vegetable feed, pound for pound.

The Houdan Fowl.

The Houdan is one of the best table breeds we have. It is also an excellent layer, producing eggs of not only a large supply, but of generous size, in the latter very much like the Minorca. As a farm fowl, however, they are not recommended, for the reason that it is a crested fowl. The young fall easy prey to hawks on account of these crests preventing them from seeing what is above them. The old fowls, if given a free range, are apt to be caught in a rainstorm, and their crests become water soaked, which generally leads on to roup.

Leg Weakness.

The chief cause of the trouble is too rapid growth, due to overfeeding. The weight then increases facter than the strength. It is sometimes also ascribed to other causes, such as overcrowding, overheating, and close, ill-ventilated quarters. Too much bottom in brooders is said to be a frequent cause.

The trouble is indicated by an unsteady gait which, as it gets worse, makes it such that the bird can not stand alone. The bird is often seen sitting while eating, and is little inclined to walk. At first nothing but the unsteady gait is apparent, the comb is red, and other things indicate health, but later the bird gets thin, feathers out poorly and is a distressed object.

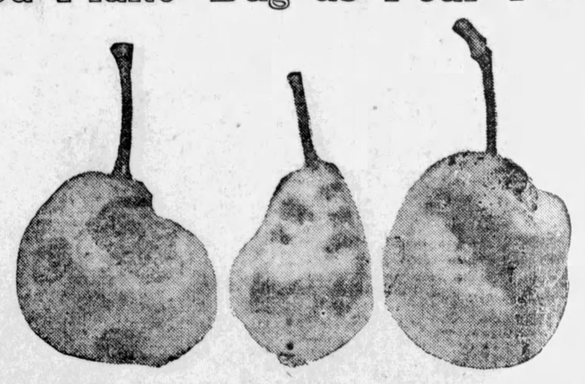
The treatment is to reduce the amount of fat-producing foods, using bran, wheat and oatmeal in place of corn and corn meal. Skim-milk should be given in place of water, if possible, and it is best to give the foods in dry form instead of in wet mashes. Be sure that the birds get all of the green food they want, as that is an important feature of the treatment. Rubbing the legs with tincture of arnica and adding half a teaspoonful of tincture of nux vomica to each quart of drinking water will aid greatly in the curative measures.

Ireland has 3,828,829 sheep and 617,533 horses. The area of Ireland is 20,371,125 acres.

False Tarnished Plant-Bug as Pear Pest

During some seasons, pears in New York and other Eastern States are affected by a diseased condition characterized by the cracking open of the skin in small spots and the formation of protruding granular areas. Fruits seriously injured are usually much deformed and undersized. Investigations have demonstrated that these injuries are caused by a sucking plant-bug—hygus invitus. The damage is done by the nymphs, which attack both pear fruit and foliage.

The insect has five nymphal stages. The nymphs of the first two stages are pale, fragile creatures which are very active and subsist largely on the juices of the tender foliage. In the older stages they are more sedentary and attack both leaves and fruits. The habit of feeding in restricted areas is responsible for serious injuries to young pears. The destructive activities of the insects occur during the period coincidental with the conclusion of pollination and the formation of the fruit.



Plum injured by (1) plum curculio, (2) case-bearer, (3) green fruit worm.

In its attacks upon the pears, this insect apparently shows a preference at first for the tender leaves, attacking those that are unrolled along the margins of the fold. The tissues about the points of injury turn black, and if the punctures are numerous, more or less extensive areas along the margins of the leaf shrivel and become dry. The dead portion later becomes detached from the healthy tissues by the whipping of the wind, which may cause the affected foliage to assume a ragged or frayed appearance.

The principal injury by this insect, however, is the piercing of the young pears which later become much scarred and misshapen. The young nymph thrusts its proboscis deeply into the substance of the tiny pear and on withdrawing it, sap flows from the puncture. The sap dries leaving a blackish spot. When the fruits have become as large as filberts they are conspicuously marked with hard, granular spots of irregular shapes, varying in size from a pin-prick to one-quarter of an inch. By cutting into the fruit one will find hard, flinty areas which form cores in the flesh. Occasionally a number of the diseased spots may coalesce, producing a large crack which extends deeply into the pear. Severely injured fruit, besides being badly deformed, may be stunted in growth, which seriously affects its market value. The Bartlett pear, which is one of the most desirable varieties, is especially subject to attack.

Woodland shrubs and weeds along roadsides and fences afford very congenial surroundings for this insect, as for many others. The fact that this pest breeds very abundantly on wild grapes and to a certain extent on sumach suggests the desirability of destroying these plants when they exist in the immediate vicinity of a pear orchard.

At the agricultural station of New York, experiments have demonstrated that in spraying tobacco extract (40 per cent nicotine) (Black Leaf 40), in the proportion of a pint of the extract to 100 gallons of waer, to which has been added 3 pounds of soap, has given the most satisfactory results of any of the various spray mixtures which have been tried. As there is danger of burning pear foliage by drenching the trees with lime-sulphur, treatment with the nicotine and soap to combat this pest is recommended.—P. J. Parrott and H. E. Hodgkiss.

ECZEMA BURNED SO NEARLY WENT CRAZY

Like Ringworms on Face and Neck. Later Formed White Scales. Spread. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

354 Plum St., Youngstown, Ohio.—"Blotches like ringworms started to come out all over my face and neck. Later it took the form of white flakes and when I would rub they came off in little white scales. The eczema so disfigured me that I was ashamed to go out anywhere. It itched all the time and whenever I perspired or got my face the least bit wet, it would burn until I very nearly went crazy. The more I rubbed or scratched the more it spread and it made me so restless I could not sleep at night.

"I used one remedy after another, ——, —— and two or three others that were made at home, but none of them did any good and I was despairing of ever being cured. One day a friend prevailed upon me to get a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They caused the itching to stop instantly and in a very few days my face and neck began to show a marked improvement. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and my face and neck are completely cured." (Signed) Newton D. W. Chapman, Feb. 27, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

McADOO PAID HIS WAY

Answers Charge That He Used Revenue Cutter.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary McAdoo in a letter to Rep. Fitzgerald, read in the house today, declared that he had violated the law by traveling on the revenue cutter Onondaga from Washington to Mattapoisett, previous secretaries of the treasury, both Democratic and Republican, had similarly violated the law and that President Taft and President Roosevelt had been on the revenue cutters at various times.

McAdoo said the Onondaga was under cruising orders and that every item of expense occasioned by his presence and that of his wife was paid by him.

PRESIDENT FREES INNOCENT INDIAN

Blackfoot Brave Leaves Insane Asylum With Wilson's Pardon.

Washington, July 16.—Spo Pee, a Blackfoot Indian brave, started back to the plains and mountains of Idaho today after 35 years of imprisonment for the murder of a white man. President Wilson freed him from St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum by signing an unconditional pardon, and Spo Pee will live on the Blackfoot reservation, on a tract of tribal land to be allotted him. His daughter lives there and his squaw died there several years ago, although he does not know it yet.

The Indian had been convicted of the murder of a white man near the Canadian boundary and the trial had been conducted in the territorial court. After conviction he spent some time in prison, but later was transferred to the government insane asylum here, where the officials thought that, because he kept an absolute silence, his mind was affected.

A party of Blackfoot Indians, sightseeing in Washington last spring, happened to see Spo Pee, gray from his long imprisonment. They established his tribal identity by singing a Blackfoot song, and immediately began an investigation and enlisted the aid of Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, in their cause.

The investigation developed that Spo Pee killed the white man in self-defense. He and another Indian, Good Rider, had asked the man for food. Their request was denied and a fight followed. The white man is said to have attacked Spo Pee with an axe. Spo Pee, in self-defense, shot him dead. The department of justice recommended the pardon to the President, who acted speedily. Spo Pee told he Blackfoot tribesmen today that he had maintained the long silence because he feared that if the officials thought him sane he would be hanged.

NEW P. O. ESTIMATES

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The secretary of the treasury sent to congress yesterday estimates for appropriations to procure sites and begin work on new public buildings authorized in many states. In Ohio the following sums were asked for: Wilmington, for site to commence work on the building, $12,500; Millersburg, site, $7,500; Napoleon, site, $7,500; New Philadelphia, $12,500; Gallipolis, site and to commence building, $12,500; Martin's Ferry, site, $12,500.

He Leads Fight to Keep Dems. in Control

Washington, July 17.—Congressman Frank E. Doremus, of Michigan, is chairman of the national Democratic congressional campaign committee. He and his colleagues are planning the most important congressional fight in all parts of the country waged in many years.

Upon the result of the fall elections will depend the political complexion of the next house. If the Democrats are to retain control, they must fight against inroads upon their present big majority, while, if the Republicans hope to wrest the house away from President Wilson, they face an even greater task.

MARTIAL LAW IN HAITIAN CAPITAL

Apparently the Government Has Come Into Control of Situation.

Washington, July 20.—The Haitien government has established martial law at Port au Prince. State department dispatches say the government "appears to have complete control of the situation."

Cape Haitien, Haiti, July 20. — A strong attack was made by the rebels on this city today, but the assaulting force was eventually repulsed by the government troops. The fighting lasted from 3 to 5 o'clock in the morning. A large number of both forces were killed or wounded, while a number of rebels were taken prisoners.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Recent big developments in Mexico have obscured the fact that the United States is face to face with a menacing situation in the Caribbean sea. Large questions involving the supremacy of the United States in the vicinity of the Panama canal and important economic and political interests are at stake in the present troubles in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In both little republics, which occupy in mutual hatred of each other one of the richest islands in the western hemisphere, the situation is one of rapid disintegration of government and all restraining influences which make for law and order.

After a century of independence the negro republic of Haiti and the mixed negro and Spanish Santo Domingo are still in the midst of barbaric internal warfare and filled with corruption, which has brought them to desperate financial straits and stagnated the little commerce and industry that have managed to exist under the intolerable conditions in the island.

The island for months has been surrounded by a dozen United States warships; American marines and bluejackets have been landed in two ports of Haiti, and now 700 marines are en route to Guantanamo, Cuba, as a warning to disorderly Haitians and Dominicans of what they may expect if they do not proceed promptly to put their own houses in order.

FINDS RING LOST FORTY YEARS

Washington, July 18.—Mrs. Rosa Kenney Winston, of Windsor, N. C., has just received from Secretary Daniels a ring which her father lost on the historic ship Constellation at the close of the civil war.

Mrs. Winston's father, the late Dr. Keney, one time surgeon, always had maintained that the ring would be recovered when the ship was overhauled. Accordingly, Mrs. Winston wrote Secretary Daniels when she learned that the Constellation was undergoing repairs at the Norfolk navy yard to fit her for exhibition at the Star Spangled Banner anniversary in Baltimore.

The ring was found under the iron covering plates of the anchor bitts on the gun deck forward, where it had reposed for more than 40 years.

FEW MEN HOLD TIMBER TRACTS

Aera Larger Than California Is Owned by Only 1,694 Men.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Concentration of timber lands in the United States in the hands of a few owners is discussed at length in the report of the bureau of corporations on the lumber industry submitted to President Wilson by Commissioner Davies.

Two men hold 49 per cent of the timber in southwestern Washington, the report says; five men hold 36 per cent in northern Oregon; six have 70 per cent in northern California; 10 have more than half of the redwood area, and in north central Idaho four holders have 50 per cent.

Will Affect Lumber Prices.

"The control of our standing timber in a comparatively few enormous holdings, speculatively held far in advance of any use thereof, and the great increase in the value of timber, resulting in part from such speculative holdings, are underlying facts that will become more and more important elements in determining the price of lumber as the supply of timber diminishes," the report says.

"The main fact shown is that 1,694 timber owners hold in fee over one-twentieth of the land area of the entire United States from the Canadian to the Mexican border. In many states these 1,694 own no lands at all. In the 900 timbered counties investigated they own one-seventh of the area.

Bigger Than California.

"These 1,694 holders own 105,600,000 acres. This is an area four-fifths the size of France, or greater than the entire state of California, or more than two and one-half times the land area of the six New England states. Sixteen holders own 47,800,000 acres, or nearly 10 times the land area of New Jersey. Three land grant railroad own enough to give 15 acres to every male of voting age in the nine western states, where almost all their holdings lie.

"In the upper peninsula of Michigan 45 per cent of the land is held, mostly in fee, by 32 timber owners. In Florida 52 holders, mostly timber owners, hold one-third of the land in the entire state.

Lavish Land Grants Cause.

"Lavish land grants and loose, ill enforced land laws are the historical background of the concentration of land and timber ownership shown in this report. A study of the present ownership of 7,370,000 acres of railroad, wagon road and canal grant lands, covering most of the granted lands in the map area, and a little elsewhere, shows that of these particular lands, granted long ago to single corporations apparently with the idea that they would be quickly sold to settlers, only 15 per cent are now distributed in small holdings.

"Eighty-five per cent are owned by the grantees or their successors, or by large timber holders. Of 82,500,000 acres granted to three western railroads in the '60s, the roads still retained 40 per cent in 1910.

"Ninety-eight per cent of the 1,500,000 acres comprised in the largest timber holding in the lake states was acquired in a wholesale manner, chiefly from tracts disposed of by the government through grants to the state or under the scrip and the cash sale laws."

FIND BOALT CASE FALSE

Court of Inquiry Reports on Writer's Tale.

Washington, July 17.—Rear Admiral Badger Thursday reported that sensational news dispatches sent from Vera Cruz by Fred L. Boalt, an American writer, charging that "the law of flight" had been applied to Mexican prisoners by an American naval officer had been found without foundation by a court of inquiry.

Secretary Daniels directed the investigation, while Secretary Garrison's order for the cancellation of Boalt's correspondent's credentials and his deportation was held in abeyance.

The findings of the court were described in this statement by Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the navy.

"The navy department has received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Badger stating the investigations of the allegations made by Fred L. Boalt, a newspaper correspondent at Vera Cruz, of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, has been concluded.

"The inquiry was exhaustive and examined into every phase of the charges. It showed conclusively that Boalt's statements were false and that, under no circumstances and at no time, was the so-called 'law of flight' applied at Vera Cruz by the naval forces of the United States. Admiral Badger reports that he will forward the proceedings and record to Washington by the next mail. The acting secretary of the navy is highly gratified, but not in the least surprised at the results of the investigation."

The finding exonerates Ensign William A. Richardson, of the battleship Arkansas, who was named by Boalt as authority for his story.

Boalt is a writer for the Newspaper Enterprise Association, a subsidiary of the United Press, which furnishes news to the Toledo News-Bee and other Scripps-McRae newspapers.

FIGHT DAVIES AS TRADE HEAD

Republicans Will Oppose Wisconsin Man's Appointment.

Washington, July 20.—Republican senators are preparing to ask some pointed questions as to the personnel of the proposed trade commission. It is understood that Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, commissioner of corporations, will be chairman.

The Republicans are growing restless over the political activities of Mr. Davies. They have collected a score of press clippings which show that within a week he has been in Wisconsin participating actively in statewide conferences looking to nominations for governor and United States senator and that his room in a hotel at Milawukee was the gathering place of political leaders. Mr. Davies' former law partner, Aylward, is a candidate for senator.

CONGRESS SPENDS ABOUT 2 BILLION

Total of Appropriations Causes Democrats Considerable Worry.

Washington, July 20.—Despite platform pledges of economy and diatribes against Republican extravagance, the present session of congress promises to outstrip all its predecessors in the aggregate of expenditures authorized.

With the single exception of the river and harbor bill all the measures making appropriations for the support of the government during the present fiscal year either are on the statute books or are in conference.

The amounts authorized by these bills reach the staggering figure of $1,121,700,000.

It is enough to give the Democrats pause.

Some Staggering Totals.

They are scratching their heads over the following table of totals:

To. Appropriations this fiscal year.	$1,121,700,000
To. Appropriations last fiscal year.	$1,008,678,788
Estimated revenues for this year.	1,035,000,000
Possible deficit June 30, 1915	$6,700,000

When Speaker Thomas B. Reed some years ago talked with equanimity to a more or less astounded country about a billion dollar congress it was thought by many that the high-water mark of expenditures had been reached. But the present congress is on the way to a two billion dollar congress.

In only one way will it be possible for the Democratic leaders to prevent the appropriations for the present fiscal year running ahead of anything on record and far ahead of the estimates for revenues. This is by ditching the river and harbor bill. Even if this is done the appropriations will reach a total well up toward the $1,100,000,000 mark.

Appropriations in Detail.

The details of the appropriations in round numbers are:

	This fiscal year.	Last fiscal year.
Agricultural	$ 19,000,000	$ 17,986,945
Army	101,000,000	94,266,145
Diplomatic and consular	4,400,000	3,730,642
District of Columbia	12,000,000	11,383,739
Fortifications	6,000,000	7,278,250
Indian	10,000,000	9,486,819
Legislative	36,000,000	35,172,434
Military academy	1,000,000	1,099,302
Navy	140,400,000	140,800,643
Pensions	169,150,000	180,300,000
Postoffice	211,750,000	285,376,271
River and harbor (pending)	53,000,000	41,073,024
Sundry civil	109,000,000	116,795,327
Permanent annual appropriations	131,000,000	127,325,664
Miscellaneous	18,000,000	28,463,509
Total	$1,121,700,000	$1,038,678,788

An examination of the appropriations and authorizations for the current fiscal year shows that in most cases they run about even with those made by the last regular session of congress for the last fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1914. The army appropriations this year are noticeably heavier. The agricultural, diplomatic, District of Columbia, fortifications, Indian, legislative, military academy and navy are about alike for each year. The pensions will decline considerably this year owing to the increasing death list of the veterans of the civil and Mexican wars.

Largest in History.

The postoffice bill for this year is about $26,000,000 higher than it was last year. It is far and away the largest postoffice bill in the history of the republic.

The huge size of the appropriations this year, it may be remarked, does not promise to be exceptional. It is to be borne in mind that there is no public building bill this year. Next session there will be the strongest kind of pressure for one.

McREYNOLDS FOR THE BENCH?

Attorney General Is Likely to Get Justice Lurton's Place.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The indications are that James McReynolds, attorney general, will be appointed to the supreme bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lurton and that Franklin K. Lane will be appointed attorney general to succeed him. This will necessitate the appointment of a new secretary of the interior.

It is recalled that at one time Mr. Lane's name was on the President-elect's slate for attorney general. It was the office that Mr. Lane desired. The change from Lane to McReynolds was made very shortly before March 4 and Lane submitted for the interior instead.

It is said to be the President's intention to put Lane on the supreme bench if McKenna retires, which is thought to be probable.

PRESIDENT DOES HIS BANKING

Washington, July 18.—President Wilson took a short walk through the business section of the city today and attended to some business at his bank. His appearance, following his recent slight illness, attracted much attention. He gave up his usual Saturday morning game of golf today and remained in bed late. Apparently he had entirely recovered from his indigestion. He planned to see no callers.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

proaching across the plantation. They must be very near.

Like a flash he sprang across the opening to the pile of arrows. Gathering up all he could carry under one arm, with a kick he overturned the seething caldron, and disappeared into the foliage, just as the first of the returning natives entered the gate at the far end of the village. He turned to watch the proceedings below, poised like some wild bird ready to take swift wing at the first sign of danger.

The natives filed up the street, four of them bearing the body of Kulonga. Behind trailed the women, uttering strange cries and weird lamentation. On they acme to the portals of the very hut in which Tarzan had wrought his depredations.

Scarcely had half a dozen entered the building ere they came rushing out in wild, jabbering confusion. The others hastened to gather about. There was much excited gesticulating, pointing and chattering. Several of the warriors approached and peered within.

Finally an old fellow with many ornaments of metal about his arms and legs, and a necklace of dried human hands depending upon his chest, entered the hut.

It was Mbonga, the king, father of Kulonga.

For a few moments all were silent. Then Mbonga emerged, a look of mingled wrath and fear writ upon his hideous countenance. He spoke a few words to the assembled warriors, and in an instant the men were flying through the little village searching minutely every hut and corner within the palisade.

Scarcely had the search commenced than the overturned caldron was discovered, and with it the theft of the poisoned arrows. Nothing more they found, and it was a thoroughly awed and frightened group of savages which huddled round their king a few moments later.

Mbonga could explain nothing of the strange events that had taken place. The finding of the still warm body of Kulonga—on the very verge of their village—knifed and stripped at the door of his father's home, was in itself sufficiently mysterious, but these last awesome discoveries within the village, within the dead Kulonga's own hut, filled their hearts with dismay, and conjured in their poor brains only the most frightful of superstitious explanations.

They stood in little groups, talking in low tones, and casting affrighted glances behind them from their great rolling eyes.

Tarzan of the apes watched them for a while from his lofty perch in the great tree. There was much in their demeanor which he could not understand, for he was ignorant of superstition, and of fear of any kind he had but a vague conception.

The sun was high in the heavens. Tarzan had not broken fast this day, and it was many miles to where lay the toothsome remains of Horta the boar.

So he turned his back upon the village of Mbonga and melted away into the leafy fastness of the forest.

CHAPTER XI.

King of the Apes.

It was not yet dark when he reached the tribe, though he stopped to exhume and devour the remains of the wild boar he had cached the preceding day, and again to get Kulonga's bow and arrows from the tree-top in which he had hidden them.

It was a well-laden Tarzan who dropped from the branches into the midst of the tribe of Kerchak.

With swelling chest he narrated the glories of his adventure and exhibited the spoils of conquest.

Kerchak grunted and turned away, for he was jealous of this strange member of his band. In his little evil brain he sought for some excuse to wreak his hatred upon Tarzan.

The next day Tarzan was practising with his bow and arrows at the first gleam of dawn. At first he lost nearly every bolt he shot, but finally he learned to guide the little shafts with fair accuracy, and ere a month had passed he was no mean shot; but his proficiency had cost him nearly his entire supply of arrows.

The tribe continued to find the hunting good in the vicinity of the beach, and so Tarzan of the apes varied his archery practise with further investigation of his father's little store of books.

It was during this period that he young English lord found hidden in the back of one of the cupboards in the cabin a little metal box. The key was in the lock, and a few moments investigation and experimentation were rewarded with the successful opening of the receptacle.

In it he found a faded photoograph of a smooth-faced young man, a golden locket studded with diamonds, linked to a small gold chain, a few letters and a small book.

Tarzan examined these all minutely. The photograph he liked most of all, for the eyes were smiling, and the face was open and frank. It was his father.

The locket, too, took his fancy, and he placed the chain about his neck in imitation of the ornamentation he had seen to be so common among the black men he had visited. The brilliant stones gleamed strangely against his smooth, brown hide.

The letters he could scarcely decipher for he had learned little or nothing of script, so he put them back in the box with the photograph and turned his attention to the little book.

This was almost enitrley filled with fine script, but while the little bugs were all familiar to him, their arrangement and the combinations in which they occurred were strange and entirely incomprehensible.

Tarzan had long since learned the use of the dictionary, but much to his sorrow and perplexity it proved of no avail to him in this emergency. Not a word of all that was writ in the little book could he find, and so he put it back in the little metal box, but with a determination to work out the mysteries of it later on.

Poor little ape-man! Had he but known it that baffling little mystery held between its seal covers the key to his origin, the answer to the strange riddle of his strange life.

It was the diary of John Clayton, Lord Greystoke—kept in French, as had always been his custom.

Tarzan replaced the box in the cupboard, but always thereafter he carried the features of the strong, smiling face of his father in his heart, and in his head a fixed determination to solve the mystery of the strange words in the little black book.

At present he had more important business in hand, for his supply of arrows was exhausted, and he must needs journey to the black men's village and renew it.

Early the following morning he set out, and, traveling rapidly, he came before midday to the little clearing. Once more he took up his position in the great tree, and, as before, he saw the women in the fields and the village street, and the little caldron of bubbling poison directly beneath him.

For hours he lay awaiting his opportunity to drop down unseen and gather up the arrows for which he had come, but nothing now occurred to call the villagers away from their homes. The day wore on, and still Tarzan of the apes crouched above the unsuspecting woman at the caldron.

Presently the workers in the fields returned. The hunting warriors emerged from the forest, and when all were within the palisade, the gates were closed and barred.

Many cooking-pots were now in evidence about the village. Before each hut a woman presided over a boiling stew, while little cakes of plantain and cassava puddings were on every hand.

Suddenly there came a hail from the edge of the clearing.

Tarzan looked.

It was a party of belated hunters returning from the north, and among them they half led, half carried a struggling animal.

As they approached the village the gates were thrown open to admit them, and then, as the people saw the victim of the chase, a savage cry rose to the heavens, for the quarry was a man.

As he was dragged, still resisting, into the village street, the women and children set upon him with sticks and stones, and Tarzan of the apes, young and savage beast of the jungle, wondered at the cruel brutality of his own kind.

Sabor, the tiger, alone of all the junglefolk, tortured his prey. The ethics of all the others meted a quick and merciful death to their victims.

Tarzan had learned from his books but scattered fragments of the ways of human beings.

When he had followed Kulonga through the forest he had expected to come to a city of strange houses on wheels, puffing clouds of black smoke from a huge tree stuck in the roof of one of them—or a sea covered with mighty floating buildings which he had learned were called, variously, ships and boats and steamers and craft.

He had been sorely disappointed with the poor little village of the blacks, hidden away in his own jungle, and with not a single house as large as his own cabin upon the distant beach.

Now, he saw that these people were more wicked than his own apes, and as savage and cruel as Sabor himself. Tarzan began to hold his own kind in but low esteem.

Now they had tied their victim to a post near the center of the village, directly before Mbonga's hut, and they formed a dancing, yelling circle about him, alive with flashing knives and menacing spears.

In a larger circle squatted the women, yelling and beating upon drums. It reminded Tarzan of the Dum-Dum, and so he knew what to expect. He wondered if they would spring upon their meat while it was still alive. The apes did not do such things as that.

The circle of warriors about the cringing captive drew closer to their prey, in savage abandon to the maddening music of the drums. Presently a spear reached out and pricked the victim. It was the signal of 50 others.

Eyes, ears, arms, and legs were pierced; every inch of the poor writhing body that did not cover a vital organ became the target of the cruel lancers.

The women and children shrieked their delight. The warriors licked their hideous lips in anticipation of the feast to come, and vied with one another in the savagery and loathsomeness of the cruel indignities with which they tortured the still conscious prisoner.

Then it was that Tarzan of the apes saw his chance. All eyes were fixed upon the thrilling spectacle at the stake. The light of day had given place to the darkness of a moonless night, and only the fires in the immediate vicinity of the orgy had been kept alight to cast a restless light upon the scene.

Gently the lithe boy dropped to the earth at the end of the village street. Quickly he gathered up the arrows—all of them this time, for he had brought a number of long fibers to bind them into a bundle.

Without haste he wrapped them securely, and then, ere he turned to leave, the devil of capriciousness entered his heart. He looked about for some hint of a wild prank to play upon these strange, grotesque creatures that they might be again aware of his presence among them.

Dropping his bundle of arrows at the foot of the tree, Tarzan crept among the shadows at the side of the street until he came to the same hut he had entered on the ocacsion of his visit.

Inside all was darkness. His groping hands soon found the object for which he sought, and without further delay he turned again toward the door.

He had taken but a step, however, ere his quick ear caught the sound of approaching footsteps. In another instant the figure of a woman darkened the entrance of the hut.

Tarzan drew back silently to the far wall, and his hand sought his knife. The woman came quickly to the center of the hut, and there she paused for an instant, feeling about with her hands for the thing she sought. Evidently it was not in its accustomed place, for she explored ever nearer and nearer the wall where Tarzan stood.

So close was she now that the ape-man felt the animal warmth of her naked body. Up went the hunting-knife, and then the woman turned to one side, and soon a guttural "Ah!" proclaimed that her search had at last been successful.

Immediately she turned and left the hut, and as she passed through the doorway Tarzan saw that she carried a cooking pot in her hand.

He followed closely after her, and as he reconnoitered from the shadows of the doorway he saw that all the women of the village were hastening to and from the various huts with pots and kettles. These they were filling with water and placing over a number of fires near the stake where the dying victim now hung inert and bloody.

Choosing a moment when none seemed near, Tarzan hastened to his bundle of arrows beneath the great tree at the end of the village street. As on the former occasion, he overthrew the caldron before leaping sinuous and catlike, into the lower branches of the forest giant.

Silently he climbed to a great height until he found a point where he could look through a leafy opening upon the scene beneath him.

To Be Continued.

25c Corset Cover only 10c
Postpaid

A remarkable bargain. Just think of it! This embroidery trimmed muslin corset cover is one of the most wonderful bargains ever offered. Made of excellent quality muslin. Has a 2-inch beautiful blind and open work embroidery yoke as illustrated. Edged entirely around neck and armholes with tucked lace. Pearl buttons, draw string. Usually sells for 25c. While only. 32 to 44 in. bust measure. Order direct from this ad. Order by No. 2270A. Postage prepaid. Be sure to state size 10c when ordering. Special price only

Send for Bargain Book

of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. SEND SURE TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. & H. WALKER 5 Sky Story's Island Ave. PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS IS WORTH AN EXTRA: READ IT—YOU'LL AGREE

Washington, July 18.—Believing that he had received something to which he was not entitled, Representative Witherspoon, of Mississippi, has turned back into the treasury department $82.20. That sum represented the amount of his salary for four days during which he was away from Washington recently on private business. The fact that Mr. Witherspoon had returned the money leaked out today despite his desire to keep the matter a secret.

Somewhere in the statute books there is a law which says a member of congress shall not draw pay for the days he is absent and not attending to his public duties. The law, however, has generally been regarded as a dead letter. But not so with Mr. Witherspoon. He voluntarily surrendered his four days' pay and as a result the government is just that much richer.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6765—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Altogether simple, with a short tuck at each shoulder in front and slightly open neck with ornamental collar. The sleeve is inserted in the regulation manner.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 44 in. material.

6782—Child's Dress.

This frock has a deep empire yoke which is cut in one with the sleeves and these may be long or short. The skirt is gathered at the top and waist and skirt are closed in the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires as on figure, ¾ yard of allover embroidery, ⅞ yd. of 36 inch plain goods, 2¼ yds. of ribbon.

6768—Misses' Dress.

In this dress the sleeves extend to the neck edge, which has a small rounded collar as trimming. The closing is in front. The blouse is attached to a 3-piece skirt opening in front and gathered a little around the top.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36 in. material.

6758—Girl's Coat.

This coat has body and sleeve sections in one piece and has a skirt with or without peplum. Sleeves are full length and the neck slightly open, trimmed with a small collar.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2½ yds. of 44 in. material.

6769—Ladies' Waist.

A simple blouse with sleeves extending to the neck edge. This is trimmed with a frill and small revers. The closing is in the center of the front.

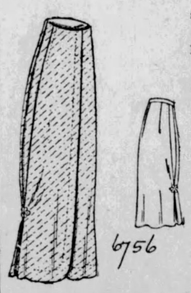
The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 36 in. material, with ⅝ yard of 36 inch contrasting goods to trim.

6761—Ladies' Dress.

Showing the latest novelty, the Russian tunic skirt over a 2-gore under section joined to a 1-piece lower part. One or two materials may be used in making.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 44 in. plain goods and 1¼ yards of 36 in. figured goods and 1 yard of ribbon.

6756—Ladies' Skirt.



This 1-piece skirt closes in the front and has a straight lower edge and also a couple of short tucks at each side to furnish the fullness which is held in lower down.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 in. waist measure. Medium size requires crosswise of material, without seam at back 2 yards of 50 or 54 inch material; lengthwise of material with seam in back, 2⅝ yards of 44 in. material.

6763—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

Cut on sacque lines, without division of waist and peplum. There is a front closing and the sleeves are inserted in regulation manner.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅛ yds. of 36 in. material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

ITCHED SO, HE TORE HIS FLESH RESINOL CURED

Tortured For Three Weeks, But Two Applications Did the Work.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1913: "All over my body were small pimples which itched me so that I could just grab my flesh and tear it apart. For three weeks I could not sleep at night until I was simply exhausted. I tried most everything that was supposed to give relief, and I can truthfully say that not until I used Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment did I begin to feel like the man I was. After only two applications there were no more symptoms of my ailment." (Signed) A. Jackson, care of Water Registrar's Office, District Building.

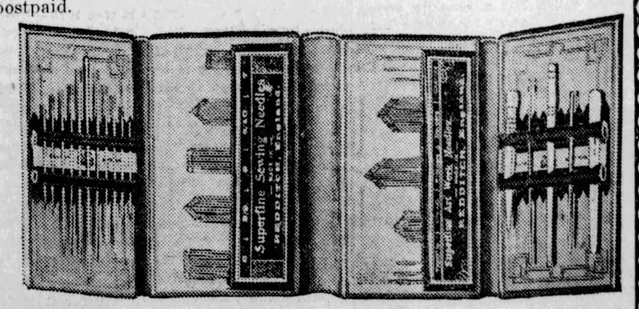
Resinol Ointment (50c. and $1.00), and Resinol Soap (25c.), stop itching instantly and speedily heal eczema, and other skin humors, pimples, dandruff, sores, burns and piles. Sold by every druggist. Don't be fooled by "substitutes" for Resinol offered by a few unscrupulous dealers. For free trial write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore.

YOU WANT THIS NEEDLE CASE AND COMPLETE SET OF 142 NEEDLES

It is a handsome, practical case, fitted completely with every size and style of needle you ever will need for any kind of work. The Blade has secured a few thousand for its readers—and is offering them at an unusually low cost. Every household will welcome it—especially at this price—34 cents, postpaid.

Blade Readers Only Can Get It for 34c POSTPAID

Send Stamps, Cash or Money Order



ADDRESS: Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, O.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Common sense never attracts much attention.

'Tisn't swearing to say "it's hotter than Phoenix, Arizona."

The little here below some men want belongs to somebody else.

Even aenemics are not immune from the blood-hungry mosquito.

It's one thing to be happy and another to find it out before it is too late.

Men who are on the road to Ruin meet very few people on their way back.

One can swat the flies and slay the rats, but it's some job to eat all the gnats.

Raising princes for the American trade continues to be a steady industry in Europe.

That could not have been an I. W. W. bomb that blew up in New York. It worked.

Science says man's toes are to be reduced to one. Probably the one the corn is on.

When every man is compelled to practice what he preaches, there will be less preaching.

We know a lot of men who would make a mess of things if they had control of the weather.

Another thing that provokes the President is for business men to write letters to his congress.

They haven't yet been able to distill a brand of old booze that can be accepted as brain food.

The reason a tramp can't work is because it takes all his time to collect the living the world owes him.

"Why is the prune disliked?" asks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Probably because it isn't a strawberry.

The higher the price of meat the stronger the will power of those who have resolved to become vegetarians.

What the housefly lacks in sense it makes up in agility. Otherwise swatting would be a slaughter instead of a sport.

Grasshoppers, in some sections, are reported to be eating the buckwheat crop. Wonder how they scratch their backs?

The man who wears a high collar can swallow the lump in his throat without letting the whole world know it.

"Mrs. Lind knows her husband's very thoughts," says a Minneapolis paper. Poor John—he has no chance to incubate a secret.

Notwithstanding he has been reducing his flesh, Mr. Taft may have to wait until there are two vacancies on the supreme bench.

"How many men can put their toes in their mouths?" Dr. Evans asks. Have a heart, Doc. It's too hot now to try that sort of thing.

If Jamaica ginger is intoxicating it ought to answer the purpose of the man who demands something that burns all the way down.

The wasp waist is coming back—for women only, of course. The tailor will continue to get his exercise by walking around Uncle Tubby.

If President Wilson succeeds in his ambition to obliterate the Mason and Dixon line, how are the brass bands to know where to play Dixie?

Unfortunately, the best thing for the United States to do in regard to Mexico is physically impossible—move farther away from the blighted country.

And then there is Andrew Carnegie; the President ought to send for him. Uncle Andy wears a smile that would make a horn of plenty look pessimistic.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt thinks men "are probably entitled to more credit than they get." They certainly have helped to prolong the human race.

"Fishers for compliments keep the results to themselves," says the Bellefontaine Examiner. They never say anything about the big one that gets away.

Never yet, in all his seventy-five years, has Uncle John Rockefeller's right hand caught his left hand in the act of throwing money at the birds.

A woman doesn't marry because she wants a man; she marries because the man wants her. The fellow who thinks otherwise is no gentleman.

Marjorie Dorman says the American baby crop is the best crop of all. Marjorie talks like a sensible young woman who, at one time, was a baby herself.

What's the matter with the wild animals? Not many days ago two men were attacked and killed by trained lions, and now Pesident Wilson's senate refuses to lie down and roll over.

By helping the rebels in Mexico and selling warships to Greece the administration at Washington assumes about the same attitude toward universal peace as that maintained by the Krupps.

This is a funny world, full of men of many minds. While some are preaching safety first, along comes a fellow with a one-piece suit for males, which is to be suspended by a single button. Looks like a case of flying in the face of Fate.

WOOL, WOMEN'S CLOTHES AND DOGS

Judson C. Welliver, discussing the subject of wool in Farm and Fireside, comes to the conclusion that the nation's problem of keeping clothed resolves itself into a problem of dogs.

He recites the fact that wool, instead of falling in price since the removal of the protective duty, has risen in price. The world's supplies have been dwindling. The demand has been increasing. This situation has made it possible for wool not only to hold its own in a free-for-all market, but also to climb about 10 per cent higher than it was before the duty came off. The strain on the wool supplies is relieved somewhat by the half-rations in women's clothes. But, should the pendulum of fashion swing the other way, the women decide to pile on clothes rather than to reduce them in number and weight—"and that's liable to occur any time," Mr. Welliver says—the warehouses and storerooms would be exhausted in no time at all.

There is not as much wool in the world as there ought to be. There are not enough farmers who are raising sheep and not enough people urging and encouraging and helping farmers to raise sheep.

With such a demand for wool, why isn't there more wool-growing? Mr. Welliver is convinced that it is because of dogs. The number of sheep, he has reason to believe, would increase 150 per cent if the sheep could be protected against dogs. Yet he realizes that state laws in restraint of sheep-killing dogs are not enforced. Owners would, as a rule, rather sell all their sheep for mutton, than be constantly tormented by the dread of dogs or be constantly involved in quarrels with neighbors over the ravages of dogs. The only solution of the trouble—in Mr. Welliver's opinion—would be a federal law limiting the birthrate by means of a revenue tax on female dogs.

Dogs reduced in number would mean sheep increased in number, and the more sheep the more wool. So only might the nation calmly face the possibility of women piling on instead of taking off clothes. That is, if Mr. Welliver is right.

WITH HUERTA GONE

Senor Huerta, unfortunately, is not the Mexican problem. It would be a fine thing for the United States if he were. With his departure from the scene of assassinations and calm defiances of the powers at Washington, our soldiers and sailors at stuffy, humid Vera Cruz could depart also. We could call the excursion ended, the adventure played to a successful finish.

But after Huerta, our government is called upon to decide which of the politicians, murderers, bandits and horsethieves it becomes us to recognize, if any is recognized at all. Mr. Wilson cannot take the idealism out of his refusal to recognize Huerta by recognizing Villa as master of the destiny of Mexico. Indeed, there is a good deal to be said for the policy of refusing recognition to Carranza, who has accepted the help of Villa's outfit of cutthroats, if he has not officially approved the atrocitites committed. Then, the question as to who shall be saluted as president of Mexico out of the way, there are the questions of the restoration of peace and order, the question of indemnity for Americans killed and the property of Americans destroyed or confiscated, the question of the peon lands, which the President caused to be raised at the meeting of the mediator: at Niagara Falls.

All these difficulties will take time to settle. They will take thought and skillful sailing. And in the meantime, there will be American soldiers on Mexican soil. Who shall say that the day will come when there will be no American soldiers in Mexico?

THE DELIBERATE HUERTA

The middle name of Victoriano Huerta is Leisureliness. The doom of his administration sealed months ago, he pursues his course of filling gunnysacks with gold with the deliberation of one who is hired by the day while the job lasts. His principal seaport occupied by a foreign enemy, he rides forth to view the races. He has dawdled over his wine, loitered about his capital, arranged an election of vindication, named his successor, resigned, held a reception in a cafe, and—in his own good time—taken a train for his steamer. To call such a departure a flight would be like calling a way freight the Cannon Ball.

Huerta has come very near making a defeat look like a triumph.

SMALLEST BUSINESS KNOWN

Big Business—everyone has known—has been greedy, tyrannical, unscrupulous. But, until the works of the New Haven management were dug out and exposed for all to gaze upon, few have known that Big Business was Small Business at its smallest and weakest. Though it was lacking in morality, Big Business had efficiency—so most of us thought. Yet that saving grace is now denied it.

The Interstate Commerce Commission finds that the New Haven management—and that was the management of the very potentate of Big Business—was worse than merely defiant of certain obscure and foglike anti-trust laws. It was management that was childish, foolish, wasteful in the extreme, self-destructive and blind. It piled debt on debt without an idea as to whence the money should come with which to pay for it all. It bought trolley lines and steamship lines with no other idea in view than so to entangle itself as to make government ownership, if ever in the faraway future it should come, an impossibility so far as the New Haven was concerned. And the most absurd thing about an infinite number of wild and insane transactions is that Big Business made nothing out of them except fiscal agent's fees—trivialities as compared with loot that others were allowed to sack and carry away.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's picture of Big Business is the picture of a blundering, floundering creature that seems more in need of a guardian to protect it than a jailer who should protect society from it. Sans scruples, sans decency and now sans the illusion of capability, it ought never to affright this country again. The next time Big Business attempts anything, some relative ought to march it off to the probate court lest, in attempting to rob the public, it empty its own pockets.

SENATORS AND MILEAGE

A law passed 75 years ago allows members of congress 20 cents a mile for traveling expenses. Since that law went into effect, the stage coach has become obsolete as a means of transportation. There is no longer any passenger travel in sloop and sailing ship and canal boat. Railroads have multiplied so that no member of congress from the United States proper must depend on any other transportation in order to reach his home from Washington. And the movement of railroad fare has been steadily downward.

But the mileage allowance of 20 cents remains the same as it was in 1839.

The house of representatives, sensitive to the word "graft," has sought to have the mileage allowance reduced. When the proposition came up in the senate the other day, there was a half-hour of debate. Three of the senators thought that it was about time the allowance was brought into some harmony with actual traveling expenses. Others recited the costs of maintaining families in Washington, the inadvisability of making the vice president an inspector of expense accounts and the shamelessness of sticking the label "salary grabbers" on the gravestones of hundreds of congressmen who has served in Washington and flitted from the scene. The senate seems to have been of this way of thinking, for it voted for the retention of the old 20-cent rate, with only seven senators opposing.

To take liberties with one of Mark Twain's sayings, "If you're sensitive to public criticism, you'll be lonesome in the senate."

NEW TRUST-BUSTING BILL

These are the "high spots" of the Clayton antitrust bill, after the senate committee on the judiciary has combed it for errors and clothed it with the provisions the committee thinks it should wear:

Discrimination in prices "with the purpose or intent thereby to destroy or wrongfully injure the business of a competitor" is made unlawful.

Articles shall not be sold with the understanding or agreement that a dealer must not handle competing goods.

Threefold damages, costs and reasonable attorney's fees may be collected against an offender of the anti-trust law.

Labor, agricultural and horticultural associations are not to be held as unlawful combinations.

No commercial corporation shall acquire an interest in another corporation if the effect is to "substantially lessen competition."

Railroad officers and purchasing agents are forbidden to profit by construction they order or supplies they purchase.

Officers, directors and agents shall be directly responsible for the acts of their corporation, to be fined as much as $5,000 or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in case of conviction.

No injunction "shall issue in labor disputes unless to prevent irreparable injury to property, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law."

Interlocking directorates are declared unlawful.

Three or four of the sections of this bill carry reforms which the people have demanded, righting wrongs which have proved themselves tyrannical and vicious. Other provisions deal with matters less known and little considered except by lawyers and close students of business affairs. Among charges made against the proposed law is that it can be used as a weapon of oppression and blackmail.

Whether the bills will bring light and hope into the business world, prove to have little effect, or do terrible hurt, no one may truly say. They will have to be subjected to the acid test of time. We may be absolutely sure of only one thing about them, and that is, the President will never let congress get away from Washington until the bills are delivered on his desk for his signature.

ENGLAND AND HER FUEL

A British economist, now long in his grave, declared that Britain's prowess as a manufacturing nation would begin to wane the moment that she had reason to worry over the exhaustion of her coal fields.

Great Britain, some time since, arrived at that point where she began to see that the time was near when she would no longer have plenty of cheap coal. But she is not ready to fold her hands and admit that, as a manufacturer, she has to give way to competitors. Instead she is looking for other sources of fuel and believes that oil, brought from her colonies, will postpone indefinitely the time when nations, more fortunately supplied in the matter of coal, will occupy her strong position as a manufacturer.

Canada has undeveloped oil fields which may prove as extensive as the oil fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio proved. There are great stores of oil underlying the surface of Burma. Trinidad is now an exporter of oil as well as of asphaltum. There is faith that shale deposits in Tasmania, Australia and New Zealand can be robbed of their contents of oil.

Not so long ago, the prediction was made that the British empire was bound to disintegrate for no other reason than that England and her colonies were ceasing to be useful to one another. If England has to look to her distant possessions for fuel, and so for the protection of her innumerable factories and shops, the day of disintegration is indefinitely postponed. A colony with oil bearing rock would be the last possession the mother country would feel like parting company with.

THE PROMISE OF PEACE

Few persons have thought that the elimination of Huerta and the elevation of the Constitutionalists revolutionists to power would bring peace to Mexico. The same impulse that moved Zapata and Carranza to revolt would move others to revolt against whatever set of politicians came into office. There would be the same temptation for armed excursioning, the same promise of loot and glory.

Nevertheless, if peace comes to Mexico in spite of all the factors against peace, these sceptics will be glad to admit themselves mistaken, their misgivings based upon misjudgment or misinformation. And also—these sceptics will be in the forefront of those according President Wilson the fullest credit for his share in establishing order.

Thomas Morris the Oldest Man Alive

Sometime since a correspondent to the Weekly Blade mentioned briefly that the oldest man in the country is Thomas Morris, of Westerville, Custer county, Neb. Mr. Morris is now 120 years and six months old. It is something to have lived even 100 years; to have added more than 20 years to the century is a wonderful thing. His life has now reached out beyond the commonplace; he has lived simply, but he has lived, and life to one in possession of all his faculties, in a world of beauty, is a supreme joy.

Thomas Morris is the only man, it is believed, who has lived in three centuries. He was three years old when Washington's term as President closed. This connects him with the administrations of every President of the United States.

Thomas Morris was born January 15, 1794, at Bellew, Montgomeryshire, Wales. His ancestors were Welch. His father's name was Thomas Morris. He was a laborer, and died when Thomas was three years old. His mother's name was Elizabeth Davis Morris, and she lived until 1863. Thomas had no sisters, but one brother named Charles, who died in 1861.

He never attended school and never married. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to a butcher and worked at this trade eight or ten years. But on account of a crippled foot he had to change his work and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He has cobbled shoes for persons of two continents. Until comparatively recent years Mr. Morris cobbled continuously, but a few years ago did only occasional shoemaking jobs.

About five years ago he gave up work altogether. Up to six years ago, he made almost daily walks of one and a half miles to Clear creek in Custer county, to fish. This sport was his principal diversion from daily toil. Mr. Morris still has the use of his faculties. His eyesight is remarkable. He never bought a pair of glasses, but a few years ago a friend loaned him a pair, which he uses for close work only. He walks around the yard unaided except by a cane.

THOMAS MORRIS.

He never had any serious illness, but suffered a slight sunstroke on one occasion.

Mr. Morris has always smoked tobacco and used liquor in a moderate degree. He takes tea or coffee at all meals and upon retiring takes to his bedroom a quart of tea or coffee which he drinks during the night.

A Contented Man.

The editor of the Louisiana Twice-a-Week Times recently received a letter from a contented man: "I have no domestic troubles, and no financial troubles to speak of. I am not in love with anybody else's wife and nobody else's wife is in love with me. No one has swindled me, and my neighbors don't keep chickens or goats. I have no fault to find with you. I thought it might be a pleasant surprise to you to get a letter of the other sort as a change from the eternal whine."

Chick Hatched by Sun.

A tiny chick was oddly incubated under the sun-heated roof in a hayloft in Glen Rock, Pa., where it was found away up in the stable of Walter Shipley. The egg must have been laid in the hay field, and through some strange chance it came unbroken into the loft, unnoticed, with a load of hay.

HIGH FINANCE AT A LOW EBB

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

THE WORKERS AND THE WHINERS

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 26 Is "The Pounds and the Talents."—Luke 19:11-27.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

An industrial commission has of late been hearing evidence on a wide range of problems affecting work and wages. Incidentally, both employers and workmen seem to have rejected the new schemes of "scientific efficiency" as being unprofitable to both. The head of one great corporation declared that there is no system of efficiency like having faithful employees, each of whom is doing his best and expecting a just reward for his labors.

That same man remarked, that "one trouble of our times is that most men are thinking how they may get rich quickly, while few are thinking about sheer fidelity and personal efficiency." He pointed out what the warp and woof of our national life needs just now. We can get along handsomely without any more "captains of industry" or "high financiers"; but lack of faithful doers of life's daily tasks spells ruin for the nation itself. The ominous verdict that the "man factor" has been responsible for many recent railway wrecks should set us all thinking. The present need is the old one which Kipling voices:

"Creation's cry goes up on high,
From age to cheated age,
God send the man who does the work
For which he draws the wage."

When Even Becomes Odd.

All this is gathered up in one of the peerless stories of cameo clearness told by Jesus. He drew a picture of a ruler going afar for a long time. To each of ten assistants or agents, or stewards, or servants, he gave one pound (about sixteen dollars in present currency). They were to trade therewith until their master should return, and then render him an accounting. These men were left with a large degree of independence and to their own initiative.

Come to think of it, the parable represents something like an experiment in socialism. All the men were equipped alike. They were started on equal terms. All had the same general obligation. But as in every other similar experience since the beginning of time, the human factor prevailed. What started even ended odd. One man returned to his master a tenfold increase; one a fivefold increase, and a third no increase at all.

In another place Jesus told a similar story of the three men who were given the custody of various sums of money in talents; one had five talents, one two, and another one. The first two doubled their capital, and the third buried his talent in the earth. It was the man with the one pound who wrapped it up in a napkin, although a common saying speaks of hiding one's talent in a napkin, based on a misapprehension of this parable. The two stories are illustrations of the same essential principle of fidelity and efficiency. Like every other alert public speaker, Jesus varied his illustrations from time to time.

Trusting Our Helpers.

Of the ten servants to whom a pound each had been given, two reported themselves as successful. They were a good proportion. Seven remain entirely unaccounted for in the story. Perhaps they absconded with their pounds. The parable faithfully mirrors life. It is a rare helper who can accept a commission and then do it well, without the presence of an overseer's eye. An employer of thousands of men told an industrial commission the other day that there are more ten-thousand-dollar jobs waiting for men than there are men fit for ten-thousand-dollar jobs.

In this story efficiency follows faithfulness. They who succeed are they who are true; and they who fail are lacking in character qualifications. The master employer did not get, nor expect, the same returns from all. But to both the successful servants his approbation was, "Well done, thou good servant," and each was rewarded according to his ability. If anybody gets anything else out of this parable than a primary lesson in faithfulness, he has missed the first purpose of the telling of the story. It was fidelity, always fidelity, that Jesus sought.

The Two Classes.

The man who made ten pounds was given the oversight of ten cities. The man who gained five pounds was appointed over five cities. Those two men started even, but the faithful ones had acquired capacity in service, for faithfulness begets fruitfulness. There is no school for success equal to service.

The craven who would take no chances—he was so engrossed in entertaining his fears that he had no time to do his master's appointed work—wrapped his pound in a napkin and then laid his non-productiveness on his lord. He had been so busy thinking about himself that he had forgotbaut himself that he had forgotten the one essential thing; namely, that he himself was worth thinking about only as he did his work in the world.

By a strange inversion of logic, they who think most about themselves are commonly the ones least worth thinking about. It is the no-accounts who are ever taking account of themselves. Of course, this inefficient servant was voluble with his excuses; ability to coin excuses seems to be the one craft in which the ineffective excel. This servant's failure was by no means his own fault, he declared. Of course not; the times were out of joint; the social system was wrong; employers were high-handed and unjust!

There you have them as they have existed from time immemorial, and as they will be to the end; the two great classes of men; the workers and the whiners. One class does things, and offers for the world's inspection a finished task; the others whine because the thing simply cannot be done. In one of these two categories each of us sure has a place.

Telling the Harsh Truth.

There is not a "down-and-out" begging on the highways who cannot tell a plausible hard-luck story. He is sure that fate is against him; that the industrial system is all wrong; that he never had a chance; that he is a victim of cruel capital; that the world owes him a living and does not want to pay its debts, and so on, ad nauseum.

Without ignoring the injustices which abound in the world, let us deal frankly with this craven spirit, which is worse than any of the other evils of life. We need often to tell ourselves the old story of the coward whose sword was broken and who fled from the battle in despair. A prince picked up the broken blade and with it won a glorious victory in that same battle.

Some think that the Master in the story dealt too sharply with the derelict servant. Our mood nowadays is one of sentimentality, which would rather sent flowers to convicted murderers than to send them to the gallows. Joseph Parker has a wise word on this theme:

"When Jesus spoke a severe word, the severity came out of the truth of its application. Is it not a harsh thing to call a man a liar? Not if he be false. Is it not very unsocial to describe any man as a hypocrite? Not if he be untrue. Wherein, then, is this wickedness of calling men names? In the misapplication of the epithets. Is it wicked to call a man true if we know him to be untrue. There is an immoral courtesy; there is a righteous reproach. We do not use harsh words when we tell men what they really are."

Observers not a few are bewailing the lack of great men in our time. One clear answer to this is that not enough are in the school of greatness, which is called fidelity. Greatness is not an accolade, laid on by the stroke of fortune. Greatness is a growth, and more persons have potentialities for it than ever they realize. Most of us could do great things if we were in the habit of growing in our present tasks; but we prefer to do little things in a little way. We covet safety rather than strength. The average man is looking for a sure salary rather than for a worthy task. Besides, we too often want to go fishing or go to the "movies," or to the baseball game, when the spirit of greatness would bid us stick to the task. The reward of work well done is more work to do; and whoever gets in the classification of greatness finds himself the servant of his work.

Underlying this picture is the great truth that the king was dependent on his stewards; even as Christ lets the welfare of his kingdom rest on the faithfulness of his friends. All good causes, even the growth of the gospel itself, depend on the fidelity of those who stand as stewards. And that puts the parable squarely up to all of us in the everyday of life.

Student Is Milk Man.

As is well known, thousands of students in colleges and universities earn enough money by working at different tasks to defray part of all of their expenses, says Scientific American. There is a wide variety in the work done by the students, and sometimes a good deal of originality is displayed in discovering a well paying job. A student at the Kansas State Agricultural College who owns a motorcycle has found that he can make use of the machine in co-operation with the college dairy, doing a milk and creamery business. Besides delivering milk and cream to customers in town, he makes runs into the country on his motorcycle, going out as far as 20 miles to purchase cream from the farmers and bring it back to the college. The milk and cream are carried in cans hung over the rear wheel of the motorcycle.

Woman Wins $10,000 Prize for a Play

Miss Alice Brown, writer of stories and short plays, won the $10,000 cash prize for the best drama offered by Winthrop Ames, a New York theatrical manager and president of the Society of American Dramatists. The name of her play is Children of Earth. It is a serious work, dealing with modern social conditions. Miss Brown was the fortunate winner out of 1,646 contestants.

VARIETIES

Argentina is shipping grapes to England.

Montreal in 1913 exported 2,747,[illegible] sacks of flour.

Argentina's wheat crop is estimated at 3,100,000 tons.

Kansas, this year, will reap [illegible] crops of alfalfa.

Canada has 132,920 farms of over two hundred acres each.

The Canadian sturgeon catch for 1913 was 1,014,500 pounds.

New Yorkers will establish a 10,000-acre dairy farm in Tennessee.

Western Australian government now manufactures agricultural implements.

Sixteen new railways are being built in Switzerland, some of which will be completed this year.

The frigate bird holds the record among the aviators. It reaches a speed of 200 miles an hour.

In the production of sulphur the United States is rapidly gaining on Italy, which leads the world.

The British army will buy 18 biplanes from one German maker and the navy 12 hydro-aeroplanes from another.

The student board of health has been organized in Columbia University to improve eating houses and restaurants near the university.

Although wireless apparatus was not fully developed until 1909, it is estimated that more than 5,000 lives have been saved by its use.

Paraguay is the home of a giant wasp so terrible that most native forest hunters fear it more than they do snakes, centipedes or spiders.

Twenty-four driving wheels, each 63 inches in diameter, are part of a locomotive recently completed at Philadelphia, the most powerful yet built.

The Borneo islands boast a telegraph line constructed of mahogany and ebony poles. This is no doubt the most valuable telegraph line in existence.

There are about 3,200,000 bicycles in use in France now, as compared with 800,000 14 years ago, when the government began counting them for taxation.

After many tests an internal combustion locomotive, using crude oil fuel, is proving satisfactory in Germany, frequently attaining a speed of 60 miles an hour.

A submerged oak forest covering several square miles, from which logs more than 100 feet in length have been taken, was discovered by Russian engineers while dredging a river.

According to an Italian mathematician, every person in the world could stand comfortably in an area of 50 square miles, while a graveyard about the size of Colorado would bury all of them.

As a result of improved methods seams of coal have been worked in Britain at a depth of 3,000 feet, and in one mine in Lancashire 3,700 feet, which means a natural temperature of over 90.

One of the objects of an Australian antarctic expedition will be the establishment of a meteorological station to give warnings by wireless of the severe storms which sweep the far southern seas.

The street railway in a German city provides all its cars with telephones, enabling their crews to communicate with headquarters by connecting the instruments with wires that run beside the tracks.

Western Australia produces more gold than any American state, sends more pearls to Europe than any other country except Ceylon, and is said to have the richest belt of hardwood timber in the world.

Twenty-one million dozen eggs were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1913. The average price at which eggs were exported was 21½ cents a dozen, and the average import price was 15 cents a dozen.

Three steamships, Askehall, Dora Baltea and Astoria, took approximately 18,000 tons of American coal to Leghorn from Norfolk, Va., during the month of May. The coal is for the use of the Italian state railways.

One of the most dramatic developments of a material kind in the last 25 or 30 years has been the rise of the cotton seed industry, the value of the crude products increasing since 1880 from something more than $7,000,000 to $150,000,000.

Wheat and wheat flour consumption annually an inhabitant is estimated at 202.7 pounds in Germany, 580 pounds in France, and 650.7 pounds in the United States. German consumption of rye flour is about as much as that of wheat flour.

A windmill, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, has lately been brought into use at Haringen, Friesland, for draining a tract of lowland, redeemed from the sea by high embankments, with an area of 1,850 acres.

A submarine cable will carry electric power from Sweden to Denmark. The electricity will be generated by the fall of the Lagan river, and the underwater cable will carry the power to the Island of Zeeland, where it will be used in manufacturing.

The Philippine government has minted a special coinage for use in the Culion leper colony. The coins are of aluminum, and include pieces of 1 peso, and 20, 10, 5, 1½ centavos. They are accepted at face value for all business carried on within the colony, but are of no value elsewhere.

As the result of promising surface indications of petroleum near Villamartin, a small town 27 miles from Jerez, the Spanish government has appropriated 700,000 pesetas (approximately $126,000) for exploring the region thoroughly, and has sent a force of engineers into the field.

That Ulster has become a recognized center for the breeding of the best type of Shorthorn cattle is evidenced by the fact that Argentina, which is noted for buying stock cattle from the pick of the world's herds, recently had shipped direct from Belfast to that country a consignment of beef valued at $48,665.

An explosion in a Michigan mine killed all the rats, and the miners refused to return to work until a fresh supply was obtained. They are regarded as a necessity in these mines and are known as the miners' friends. They act as scavengers, and give warning of impending danger, thus saving miners' lives.

The most expensive single fruit in Japanese fruit stores is the natsumikan, a species of grapefruit, which sells throughout the winter for 7½ cents each. This is not eaten in great quantities by the class of people who make the great fruit buying population in the United States. The average income of the Japanese family of four is about $150 a year. This does not leave much margin for luxuries.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

SEEK PEACE

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Late last month there passed away in Vienna, a woman celebrated the world over for her fierce and untiring warfare against arms and armaments, and the expense and brutality of war.

Baroness Bertha von Suttner fought with her pen.

She was at one time secretary to Mr. Alfred B. Nobel, and it was through her influence that he offered the Nobel peace prize. She was a member of the advisory council of the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

She wrote many articles and novels, but her book, Lay Down Your Arms, published in 1890, which pictured the horrors of war, made her famous at once.

The year after, she founded the Austrian Peace Society and from that time her work in the interests of arbitration was her principal activity. She lectured all over Europe to this end, and in 1912, spent six months in the United States, giving lectures in the cause of peace.

It is said that a reading of Bertha von Suttner's book caused the czar of Russia to call the first Hague peace conference.

Bertha von Suttner was not a genius; it was rather her iron will and determination to stir the world to the necessity of helping a great cause, that makes her stand forth as a great woman. She was without means, or reputation as a writer, yet, because of her sincerity, and her sincere purpose, she won her way to the hearts of the world.

If only a few thousand women of power at land would espouse as sincerely the cause of peace, we should surely realize within a century the abandonment of war.

Women have ever been the heaviest sufferers from war, because they are compelled to share all its anxities and privations without power to fight. All this Bertha von Suttner understood. She came from a warlike family, and her girlhood sweetheart was killed in battle. But the influence which led her to take up her pen for peace was that of Alfred Nobel, when, as his secretary, she learned to hate militarism with all her woman's ardent nature.

Another woman, working in a large way for the interests of peace, is Eva Booth, who as a little girl, the daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army, earned the title of the White Angel of the London slums.

Today she bears the title of "Commander" of the American forces, and she leads the warfare on the slums.

This is what she told an audience in London lately about the New York slums, as reported by the London Chronicle:

"The poverty is appalling. You ought to see the bread-lines over there; it's a sight never to be forgotten. We have emergency relief depots all over the States. How many people, do you suppose, sleep every night in what we call our Poor Men's Hotel, what you call here Salvation Army Shelters? Seventeen thousand! Every night we take care of 17,000 men who would be otherwise sleeping in bridge recesses or with their heads under carts. One of these hotels, a memorial to my dear father, holds 670 beds.

"Then the children of the poor. Oh! how they suffer. In 12 months we played with fed, dressed, washed, kissed and cuddled 42,000 of these poor babes. The ghastly, ghastly suffering! We found a babe once, two or three years old, in a chicken-coop in a cellar; for nearly three weeks afterward it never uttered a sound, not one sound, not even an Ur; its food had to be thrown to it on the ground before it would eat; when any of us entered its room it would get behind things—behind a chair, a sofa, or under a table; the doctors told us its reason was fatally damaged. No! That child is now a bonnie, laughing, blue-eyed lass. The police brought to us once a child the calves of whose legs had been gnawed by rats. Oh, it is indescribable, the misery of these famishing little children! But when you see them in our nurseries, then you say no work touches this work of saving the babes. You can't pay for the love a child wants! There's something the dollar bill can't buy, and that's devotion.

Of the prison work she says:

"We go into the cells. We hold services. We take our bands and our flags into jail, and we tell the worst of the worst, the lowest of the low, that they can be changed, absolutely and for eternity, in the twinkling of an eye. That's hope. That's truth. That's love. There are 200,000 prisoners in America, and every one of them needs hope, truth and love."

Dear women of the Peace Page, happy on your farms and in your sheltered homes, do you count your daily blessings; do you order your lives to make for a nation's peace by seeking it in your home?

Do you help the way of salvation by wielding an influence in your home and neighborhood, that shall reach eventually to the ends of the earth?

Uncle Sam and Columbia Celebrate

As our town was to celebrate in the good old-fashioned way, i. e., with a parade, speaking, games, merry-go-round, shows, Ferris wheel, motordome, and other things too numerous to mention, ending up with a gigantic display of fireworks, I conceived an idea of a feature to give added attraction to the celebration. I explained my plan to my wife and she acquiesced in every particular. The editor as well as the committee was enthusiastic about it, telling me to go ahead with my plan and make it a success.

The Fourth dawned clear and was a beautiful day throughout, not too hot or sultry. We were up bright and early, fed and watered our fowls, of which we have many, gathered some beans and peas for dinner, prepared and put them on to cook while we were away. Then we dressed up for our part of the program. When dressed we stood forth as "Uncle Sam" and "Columbia, the Goddess of Liberty." A bus was to come for us about 8:30 in order that we could enter the parade at 9:15, but it did not arrive at the specified time. I telephoned to find out the reason. It seemed as though the committee had failed in their part. I had them rush the bus out, anyway, as I never like to be left in the lurch. We were late, the parade had already formed, and was headed east and as we came from the west we had to fall in the rear. Well, I guess if we were wishing to be noticed we had our desire filled up to overflowing. I had inserted a short note that was pointed to editorially in our weekly entitled "Important Personage Comes for Visit." From the remarks heard in the throngs that lined both sides of the streets I could tell who had read it and who had not. Those who had would say. "That's them. Uncle Sam and Liberty." Those who had not would say, "It's Uncle Sam, but what does she represent?" One said Indian princess, another guessed Justice, others had equally as ridiculous suppositions. We were amply repaid for our time and trouble, as our parts were highly appreciated and complimented on. There were hundreds in the crowds who knew us personally. How they did stare! They thought they knew us, but were not sure. When, at last, they had us figured out they smiled—and broadly, too. It was real fun to listen to the remarks made about us. My wife has long, beautiful, dark hair, which she let hang, wearing a regulation Columbia cap, that caused several to guess her to represent an "Indian princess."

Arriving at the grounds, a large oak grove, we received an ovation, several rushing forward to shake hands with their Uncle Sam. When passing through the Knights of Pythias, uniform rank, they saluted in real military style. We descended from the bus and mingled with the throng of pleasure seekers, going the rounds and seeing the sights and shaking hands with those who wished to meet Uncle Sam and Columbia. Had we been more used to this kind of "doin's" we could have kept it up all day, but you know the old adage, "Every man to his trade." Soon we became uncomfortable in such an outfit, "especially me." First my whiskers came off, dropping to the ground. A little boy said, "Uncle Sam lost his whiskers," and he did not whisper it, either. I had to hold them on until we could go to our druggist and get them "restuck." (Can't you hear me laughing yet?) While up town a young man snapped us with a kodak. Our friends began to hunt us out and express themselves, calling us out by name. It soon became obnoxious. We were glad, indeed, when they came to fetch us home. After we had shed our red, white and blue and donned our every day attire we felt greatly relieved. All afternoon we just "lazied" around and rested. About 5:30 some neighbors called and we went back to the grounds to see the balloon ascension and fireworks. There was no wind to speak of and the balloon made a beautiful flight and the parachute drop was a dandy. As we were walking up the street to see a movie, while we were waiting for the fireworks we saw the balloonist returning in a rig with his balloon folded up, so we knew he made a safe landing.

On our way home we stopped at an ice cream parlor and ate some cream, and after leaving there my wife had to remove her slippers and walk home in her stocking feet. Too little? uh-huh! Feet swollen. Arriving at home we ate a lunch and to bed to dream of being two of the most important personages of fancy in America.—Buckeye Bill and His Best Girl.

From the Salvationist's View

Mrs. Ballington Booth, who is seen here addressing the Conference of Women at Marble Hall, the Newport home of Mrs. Belmont, was one of the chief speakers in the interests of universal suffrage. From her experience with the lowly, she said, she had discovered ample reason to believe that giving women the vote would be to the world's immediate and lasting good.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

ELIZABETH'S FLOWER

Did you ever look at the words, "Peace Page," and let the meaning sink away down in your mind? There have been Peace Day suggestions, but never a word of our beloved Elizabeth who made a Peace Page possible. How she labored for it, struggling to be kind and yet to eliminate the strife, the derision of so many letters! Her mission was to lift up, to dwell on the highlands, and gladly we went with her.

I have been looking through my scrapbook and reading the paragraphs headed, "By Elizabeth." What a lot she had to say about Peace, Hope, Joy, Sunshine and Smiles. I felt happier, kindlier immediately, even though there were tears close by.

I am positive there are hundreds of Blade readers who feel as I do. If any Peace Day suggestions or flowers are adopted, let it be something to commemorate the life of the founder of our Peace Page—Elizabeth Ayres.

Surely there are personal friends who will come forward and tell us her favorite flower. If her flower be white, blue or crimson, that is the flower for me.—M. S. W., Kansas.

Elizabeth's favorite flower was the carnation. So far as those who worked with her from day to day can recall, she was impartial as to color; she wore all colors. However, if The Blade editor may make a suggestion, the white carnation would seem to be especially appropriate as a Peace Page flower—symbolic of peace, hope and joy. To adopt it in memory of Elizabeth, who gave the page its title, would be a sweet tribute to her ever-sunshiny soul.—Editor Blade.

THE PEACE PAGE

I have been familiar with what is now the Peace Page since the Cozy Corner and M. G. R. were established. Its improvement has been gradual and always uplifting. The letters are mental pictures of their writers as life appears to them. They tell of home life, mountains, lakes and woodland, with its wealth of flowers and outdoor life. I have felt an interest in the writers from the mental pictures they drew.

Many subjects have been touched upon, and new ideas brought out by the bright and spicy letters from almost every state. I have felt a fraternal feeling for the writers, and enjoyed their letters.

The Pace Page is what the writers make it. Our editor is doing the best she can with the material at hand, and I believe both she and the writers have earned our gratitude. But this is not enough. We owe both her and ourselves more than this.

We are building for the future. We do not know what we are, where we came from or where we are going, and the Peace Page gives us an opportunity to develop the best within us. If we do this, and are true to our fellow creatures and ourselves, we are true to God, and have won.—Pennemite Jake.

Our good reunion letters continue to arrive, and we shall look forward to more. It is good to belong to a well-established family, like that of the Page.

Here is an expression from one of our stanch old friends, which I'm sure we all appreciate.—M. H.

PENNSYLVANIA BOOST

Seeing Wyoming Girl's letter in the Peace Page, stating that she can boost Wyoming just as high as Penna, and today (July 1) being my birthday, I will celebrate by boosting Pennsylvania higher, and then see what Wyoming or any other state can do. Wyoming Girl mentions the different kinds of minerals taken from the ground, for which Pennsylvania can show as good a record as any state in the Union. She gives the U. S. half of its anthracite coal, and more soft coal than any other state. Her educational system is the best of any state. As for mountains covered with timber, just come to Pennsylvania and see what I can show you; also see if you have any better streams for fishing than we have. As for agriculture, Pennsylvania keeps pace with any of the northern states, and where is the state that can beat her in manufactures. Come, all you patriots of Old Pennsylvania, the Keystone state, with your letters and lets show Wyoming and the other states just what Pennsylvania really is.—Pennsylvania Patriot.

THE PRAIRIE

I will give you a pen picture of the country that I live in. Looking east you can see for miles and miles just the level prairie land, and seven years ago you could not see a house. Cheyenne was nearest town, but now it is all settled up with farmers and they are prospering too. To the west we have a picture that no pen can describe, the Rocky Mountains. Let me tell you, it is a sight worth seeing. To the southwest we have Pike's Peak, covered with snow the year around. The climatic conditions here are ideal. The nights are always cool and you can sleep without suffering with the heat. Wyoming Girl, I wonder if I know you? What part of the state do you live in? Do you attend frontier days? I will bet that you live in the Albin district, don't you?—A Wyoming Boy.

FROM CAPT. JOHNSON

Will you please move over a little bit and let an old member of 74 years and a paralytical wreck on crutches come in, bringing his wife on her cot, who fell 18 feet out of a cherry tree the other day and broke both bones of her left leg below the knee, also broke her right hand?

You see that we cannot stand to be crowded too much, but with the familiarity that I have had with the M. G. R. for the last 50 years, I know they will grandly entertain us at this feast and reunion. I can see in my mind's eye thousands of letters to be spread before us today. Sometime I will write a little of my army experience, if it would be acceptable. I was in the army from April 20, 1861, until Sept. 10, 1865; was shot a time or so and was a prisoner, so I saw war in all of its stages. Hope that we will have a good reunion, one that will never be forgotten by the good old Blade and its thousands of readers. Letters from anyone who is at our reunion will be answered.—Capt. J. Johnson, Smith's Frerry, Pa.

Our Correspondents

Estella Saulsbury, Barboursville, Va., says that she is a little girl 12 years old, May 30. What a happy little girl she must be to know that her birthday is a legal holiday, which is observed more than any other day in the whole year. Memorial Day, which is observed in every city, village, town, hamlet and every place where there is a cemetery in which there is buried a soldier who took part in the war of 1861 to 1865 or any other war. To know that when she and her little friends are celebrating her birthday that the patriotic men, women and children all over the broad land are participating in the observance of Memorial Day by placing a flag, our glorious stars and stripes, as well as strewing beautiful flowers on the graves of all soldiers whether they wore the blue or the gray.

The Grand Army of the Republic of the city where I live takes just as much pride and are just as particular to place flowers on all soldiers' graves in the different cemeteries in the vicinity whether those graves are filled by those who wore the gray or those who wore the blue. Yes, Estelle's birthday is observed more than all other holidays put together throughout the length and breadth of our broad land.

One boy who is living in Ohio says that his father served in Co. E, 51st Regiment Ohio Vols. in the civil war. In reading this boy's letter whose father's name was Noah Church it occurred to me that when Estelle gets a few years older and religiously inclined, that she might go to Dark Ridge, Ohio, and join M. E. Church.—Edward C. Delevan, N. Y.

I am leader of a 30-piece fife and drum corps. One of our best pieces is an old English song tune called "Barbara Allen," known to all bands of our kind the world over. My grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and played the tune at that time himself. You see it has lived to come down the ages from father to son. Could you resurrect the words of the song, "Barbara Allen?" Also as much of its origin as you are able to secure. It will warrant a few words of its history.—M. C. G., Mich.

The same mail brings from one of our family the history and the English and Scotch versions of this old song. It will be published shortly in the Poet's Corner. I am very glad to be able to furnish it, thanks to our Co-operative Circle.—M. H.

Mrs. F. S., sends an omitted stanza of a poem published recently:

Blow, ye west winds, blandly hover
O'er the bark that bears my lover;
Gently blow and bear him over
For when night winds bend the willow
To his own dear home and me.
Sleep forsakes my lonely pillow,
Thinking of the foaming billow,
Jamie's on the stormy sea.

It spoils the song to leave the prayer for her lover out.

Some years ago a girl in our neighborhood, Myrtle Speers, gathered together a few children in a settlement too poor to pay a minister. Here she held Sabbath school, and I gave the first sum toward supplies for that school. I did not look for it again, but it has all come back, for today it is a prosperous church. To this church comes the young girl long since married, and her two grown sons sing in the choir.—T. L. P., N. Y.

Poets' Corner

BARBARA ALLAN

(There are two versions of this very old song, one English, the other Scotch. The English version is a curious example of how the gist of the words may be lost overboard, as a song floats down the stream of time, in that poor Barbara appeared a monster, indeed, since there is no mention of the fact that the dying youth had formerly slighted her when the healths went round! This version appears below, followed by the Scotch version:)

In Scarlet town where I was born,
There was a fair maid dwellin',
Made every youth cry "well-a-way!"
Her name was Barb'ra Allan.
All in the merry month of May,
When green buds then were swellin',
Young Jenny Grove on his death-bed lay,
For love of Barb'ra Allan.

And death is printed on his face,
And o'er his heart is stealin',
Then haste away to comfort him,
O lovely Barb'ra Allan.
So slowly, slowly she came up,
And slowly she came nigh him,
And all she said, when there she came,
"Young man, I think you're dyin'!

He turned his face unto her straight,
With deadly sorrow sighing;
"Oh, pretty maid, come pity me,
I'm on my death-bed lying.'
"If on your death-bed you do lie,
What needs the tale your telling,
I cannot keep you from your death:—
Farewell!" said Barb'ra Allan.

He turned his face unto the wall,
And death was with him dealin.'
"Adieu, adieu, my friends all,
Adieu to Barbra Allan."
As she was walkin' o'er the fields,
She heard the bells a-knellin',
And every stroke did seem to say,
"Unworthy Barbara Allan."

She turned her body round about,
And spied the corpse a-coming;
"Lay down, lay down the corpse," she said,
"That I may look upon him."
With scornful eyes she looked down,
Her cheeks with laughter swellin',
Whilst all her friends cried out amain,
"Unworthy Barbara Allan."

When he was dead and in his grave,
Her heart was struck with sorrow;
"O mother, mother! make my bed,
For I shall die tomorrow.
Hard-hearted creature, him to slight,
Who loved me so dearly,
Oh, that I'd been more kind to him,
When he was alive and near me."

She on her death-bed as she lay,
Begged to be buried by him,
And sore repented of the day
That she did e'er deny him.
"Farewell!" she said, "ye virgins all,
And shun the fault I fell in;
Henceforth take warning by the fall
Of cruel Barbara Allan."

(SCOTCH VERSION.)

It was in and about the Mart'mas time,
When the green leaves were a-fallin',
That Sir John Graham, in the west countries,
Fell in love with Barbara Allan.

He sent his man down through the town,
To the place where she was dwellin',
Oh, haste and come to my master dear,
Gin ye be Barbara Allan.

Oh, slowly, slowly rase she up,
To the place where he was lyin',
And when she drew the curtain by,
"Young man, I think ye're dyin'."

"It's oh, I'm sick, I'm very sick,
And it's a' for Barbara Allan:
O, 'Though your heart's blud were a-spillin'."

"O, dinna ye mind, young man," she said,
"When ye was in the tavern a-drinkin,'
That ye made the healths gae round and round,
And slichtit Barbara Allan?"

He turned his face upon the wa'
And death was with him dealin',
"Adieu, adieu, my dear friends a',
And be kind to Barbara Allan."

And slowly, slowly rase she up,
And slowly, slowly left him,
And sighin' said, she could not stay,
Since deyth of life had reft him.

She hadna gane a mile but twa,
When she heard the deid-bell ringin',
And every tow the deid-bell gi'ed,
It cried, "Wae to Barbara Allan!"

"O mother, mother! mak' my bed,
And mak' it saft and narrow:
Since my love died for me today
I'll die for him tomorrow."

OUT FISHIN'

By Edgar Guest.

A feller isn't thinkin' mean,
His thoughts are mostly good an' clean,
Out fishin':
He doesn't knock his fellow men,
Or harbor any grudges then;

A feller's at his finest when
Out fishin'.
The rich are comrades to the poor,
Out fishin':
All brothers of a common lure,
Out fishin':
The urchin with the pin an' string
Can chum with millionaire an' king;
Vain pride is a forgotten thing,
Out fishin'.

A feller gits a chance to dream,
Out fishin':
He learns the beauties of a stream,
Out fishin':
An' he can wash his soul in air
That isn't foul with selfish care,
An' relish plain an' simple fare,
Out fishin';

A feller has no time to hate,
Out fishin':
He isn't thinkin' thoughts of pelf,
Or goods stacked high upon a shelf,
But he is always just himself,
Out fishin'.
A feller's glad to be a friend,
Out fishin';
A helpin' hand he'll always lend,
Out fishin';
The brotherhood of rod an' line
An' sky an' stream is always fine:
Men come real close to God's design,
Out fishin'.

A feller isn't plottin' schemes,
Out fishin';
He's only busy with his dreams,
Out fishin';

His livery is a coat of tan,
His creed: to do the best he can;
A feller's always mostly man,
Out fishin'.

POEMS WANTED

Poorhouse Nan, to Mrs. Whit W. Hyden, Stratford, Okla.

Rolling Stone and Going for Pardon, to Mrs. Jennie Eachens, Coldwater, Mich.

"I'm the Girl That's Gay and Happy," to Mrs. H. C. Caldwell, Sandy Lake, Pa.

Babyhood of Santa Claus, to Clifford Elliott, Smyth's Ferry, Pa.

"Far in a wild, unknown to public view,
From youth to age a reverent hermit grew.
The moss his bed, the cave his humble cell,
His food the fruits, his drink the crystal well,
Remote from man, with God he pass'd his days,
Prayer all his business—all his pleasure praise."

—Parnell.

Will you please send the poem of which the above quotation is the first six lines to G. W. McClelland, Lock Box 152, Tuxico, Mo.

"Boy Stood on the Burning Deck," and "Woodman, Spare That Tree," to J. L. Rinehart, DeLand, Ills.

"The Three Warnings," as published in McGuffey's Reader of 70 years ago, to Miss L. M. Cooley, Moscow, N. Y.

Whistling in Heaven.

WILL THE ANGELS LET ME PLAY?

In a yard where children were playing games one day,
A little tot on crutches was watching wistfully.
It seemed so hard she could not play as other children do;
They said that she was in the way and was a bother, too.
Her tender heart is breaking, for they won't let her play,
And as she goes to mamma she murmurs plaintively:

Chorus.

When I go to heaven, mamma,
Will the angels let me play?
Just because I am a cripple
Will they say I'm in the way?
Here the children never want me,
I'm a cripple they all say,
When I go to heaven, mamma,
Will the angels let me play?

"I'm so tired, dear mamma," the little darling said,
Rock me just a little and then put me to bed.
I wish that papa would come home before I go to sleep,
Just tell him how I waited for his kiss upon my cheek.
One night when all was silent the angels came that way
And took the litte darling whose sweet lips seemed to say:

WHERE THE RIVER SHANNON FLOWS

There's a pretty spot in Ireland
I always claim for my land,
Where the fairies and the blarney
Shall never, never die.
It's the land of the shillalah,
My heart goes back there daily,
To the girl I left behind me
When we kissed and said goodbye.

Chorus.

Where dear old Shannon's flowing,
Where the three-leaved shamrock grows,
Where my heart is I am going,
To my little Irish rose.
And the moment that I meet her
With a hug and kiss I'll greet her,
For there's not a colleen sweeter
Where the river Shannon flows.

Sure no letter I'll be mailing,
For soon I will be sailing,
And I'll bless the ship that takes me
To my dear old Erin's shore.
There I'll settle down forever,
I'll leave the old sod never,
And I'll whisper to my sweetheart
"Come and take my name, asthore."

THE MOTHER'S DREAM

Boy, your mother's dreaming;
There's a picture pure and bright,
That gladdens all her homely tasks,
At morning, noon and night;
A picture there is blending
All the beauty born of hope,
A view that makes the whole of life
Within its lovely scope.

She's dreaming, fondly dreaming,
Of the happy future when
Her boy shall stand the equal of
His grandest fellowmen.
Her boy whose heart with goodness
She has labored to imbue,
Shall be in her declining years
Her lover proud and true.

She's growing old; her cheeks have lost
The blush and bloom of spring,
But oh! her heart is proud
Because her son shall be a king;
Shall be a king of noble deeds,
With goodness crowned, and own
The hearts of all his fellowmen
And she shall share his throne.

Boy, your mother's dreaming;
There's a picture pure and bright
That gladdens all her homely tasks
At morning, noon and night;
A view that takes the whole
Of life within its loving scope;
O Boy, beware! you must not mar
That mother's dream and hope.

THERE'S NOBODY ELSE

Two little hands, so careful and brisk,
Putting the tea things away,
While mother is resting a while in her chair,
For she has been busy all day.
And the dear little fingers are working for love,
Although they are tender and wee;
"I'll do it so nicely," she says to herself—
"There's nobody else, you see."

Two little feet just scampered upstairs,
For father will quickly be here,
And his shoes must be ready and warm by the fire
That is burning so bright and so clear.
Then she must climb on a chair to keep watch:
When mother is tired, I open the door—
There's nobody else, you see."

TABLE OF WET MEASURE

Two pints make one quart.
Four quarts make one spree.
Six sprees make one drunk.
Eight drunks make one tremens.
Ten tremens make one idiot.
Twenty idiots make one asylum.
One asylum makes taxes.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

A SOLDIER'S TRUTH

Having been engaged in putting down the rebellion over four years, it became customary to pen down the truth. We reported at 4 a. m. for roll-call, after we had made ready for work. We picked raspberries, mammoth clusters and Philadelphias. Just listen to the firecrackers! We live near the Lincoln Highway in Laporte county, Ind., which will be an interesting place to the traveling public. Automobiles, motorcycles and buggies can be seen often enough to ward off any severe case of the blues. Weather fine. No discount is attached to husbands in northern Ind. Our address is New Carlisle, midway between South Bend and Laporte, on the Michigan road. Crops are good. We feel happy that we live in a free and independent land, where each inhabitant can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, where no man dares to molest or make afraid. True, we fought over four years to free millions of our fellow citizens from the bonds of slavery, and we rejoice over that Christian duty. We are today an urchin of 78 years of age, but proud of our record. I ask, as a favor, that each comrade of the Peace Page would devote time and talents in perfecting himself in the art of memonics, i. e., the art of memory. You will not live long enough to ever regret your trouble.

Wishing good luck to each member of our large and growing family, I will subscribe my best respects.—L. B. J., Ind.

HANDKERCHIEF INITIALS

I haven't a superabundance of strength, but if I had it in herculean quantity I couldn't leave home with my mother liable to an attack any time of heart trouble in its most distressing form. Being proficient with my needle, I wondered if I couldn't embroider handkerchief corners. Have done prize embroidery and do all kinds of work when opportunity offers, which isn't often in a small town so drouth stricken as we are. Has anyone experience in doing handkerchief embroidery for firms that advertise such, and whether it was successful or not? Please tell about it. I am anxious to help with the home some way. Among those who read our page are some that have had experience, I know. Also, won't someone tell if golden seal can be cultivated here (southern Ill.), and how to do it? The land is flat prairie. Where can I get plants?—A. L. P. S.

If some of the sisters can answer these, I shall be glad. Address her.—M. H.

OLD DAYS

I have been a reader of the Blade nearly ever since the war of the rebellion. When I read some of the letters in olden times I am reminded of my girlhood days when my mother and sisters spun wool and flax and wove and made garments for us to wear. I remember when an old man used to come to our place and flail out our wheat and oats. On one occasion I rubbed out some heads to get some wheat to eat and got a wheat beard in my throat. I thought, of course, it would kill me, so I cried for dear life and the old man ran to me and when I told him the cause he laid me down on my back and with his big fingers thrust in my mouth pulled it out. So I am living yet, though in my seventy-second year. I was not a soldier, but a near neighbor, as I played the fife for the recruiting officer and could locate nearly all the men where and when they enlisted. If it had not been for the love and respect I had for the old soldiers I long ago would have quit fifing, as I grew tired of playing, but still play for them occasionally and vote with them. Our state went dry at midnight June 30, but those who drink will manage, I suppose, to get it, as they license saloons near us in Pennsylvania. Don't think for a moment people in olden times did not live well and enjoy life though money was often scarce; we raised plenty to eat and wore good, warm, homemade clothes. Our mothers, wives and sisters often sat up till ten o'clock to cut and make.

I am a member of the board of education in our district, although little pay in the office. I am a great friend to education and though old I am not a fogy. We have good schools and are building more and better school houses. We have an excellent county superintendent and an excellent state superintendent and our schools, I think, are on the up grade.

I love to read the Peace Page, especially as I once was a child and loved childish things. So little boys' and little girls' letters interest me, and old soldiers' letters are highly appreciated. Many good, useful men have gone out from our state and county. Many, perhaps, who still remember old Morgantown, named after the old Indian fighters, the Morgans.—T. M. Baker, Morgantown, W. Va.

FAITH

After reading the letter from an old lady, who signs her name "Ever Willing," I felt that I must tell her I would like to shake hands with her. I am seven years her senior. I also had the pleasures of the spinning wheel and our first cook stove, bought in 1848. I was raised in Jennings county, Ind. Should this letter meet the eyes of any of my early associates I would be glad to hear from them. I can also say I have made it my rule to not worry over things I cannot avoid. If I see I have failed to show due regard for the feelings of others I apologize to them also ask my Saviour to help me to be more guarded in my expressions. I have had enough of the trials incident to this life to enable me to appreciate its blessings. I love children and I have been specially favored in being a teacher of them many years. I taught a short term this year. The darlings were so pleasant I almost felt young again. Some of the parents are wishing I may live to teach those who are now babies. The best of all is God is with me and I live in bright anticipations of that bright home which will never be dimmed with sorrow.—Mrs. Ruth Sharp, Athens, Tenn.

NOW COMES MICHIGAN

After reading the letters describing Pennsylvania and Wyoming, I am going to give you a few facts about Michigan. Although not an old state (admitted in 1837)), Michigan has a continuous written history for two centuries previous to her admission as a state. This is partly supplied by French records, then by British records, finally territorial records.

Because its summers are made cooler and its winters milder and because of the abundance of game and fish the peninsula was a favorite resort of the Indian. Now it is famous throughout the union as a summer resort, famous for its lakes and streams filled with fish and as a hunting ground in the autumn.

No other state raises such a variety of farm products or leads in quality. Potatoes, beans, sugar beets, celery—these and many others are in demand everywhere. Protected by Lake Michigan, the western coast produces the finest quality of all kinds of fruits. Although agriculture is most important, yet our iron, copper, salt and gypsum are of immense value. Likewise the forests of pine, hardwood, cedar and spruce. Michigan's school system is beyond that of the majority of states. Its university, its agricultural college, its school of mines, its normal schools, are famous wherever men go.

In its primary schools Michigan has a compulsory attendance law that is splendidly enforced, so that all have an equal opportunity to get a common education.

On Michigan's shield are these words: "If you are seeking a delightful peninsula, look about you."—Osceola.

Only 10c
We Pay Postage
This Serviceable Bib Apron
Where have you seen such a remarkable bargain? You would expect to pay 25c for an apron of equal quality. We show it here to give you an idea of the amazing values offered in our big Bargain Book. Write for it today—now.
Order Now!
Send 10c for one of these fine bib aprons at our risk. Your money back if not perfectly satisfied. Made of good quality blue and white checked gingham — very serviceable and laundered. Neatly bound around the edges with white cord. Has a double stitched waist band. Bib extends around the neck. Has neat patch pocket in the front. Color:—blue and white check only. Order by No. 25A9. 10c We pay postage. Each
Send for Bargain Book
of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. SEND SURE TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Don't miss this great opportunity. Write now.
W. & H. WALKER 816 Nerr's Island Av. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

An Old Portrait.

Someone wrote about old daguereotypes. I have one of my grandfather that was owned by an old sweetheart of his for more than 50 years, and presented me by her two years ago. She is now past 70. The picture has been well kept and I prize it very highly. I am a little girl of 10 years. My hobbies are a pet lamb and a cat. They eat together, but the lamb tries to cheat the cat. My little lamb's name is "Dandy." It is very fond of sugar. It also likes to race with our little calf. We live on a farm in Indiana. Think it a beautiful place.—Charity Clara Payton, Clark's Hill, Indiana.

How much you will always prize the daguerreotype. I am glad the old sweetheart gave it to you.—M. H.

A Necklace Won.

Am a little girl 10 years old. My papa is an oil well driller. How many boys and girls have ever seen an oil well derrick when they are drilling for oil? I like to go and see the drill go up and down. Sometimes they drill as much as 1,000 feet down in the ground. I also have a big brother that works on the wells. I have another brother who is 16 years old that pumps a lease. I also have a brother who drives a team of horses. I have seven brothers, one a baby, and two sisters. I like the country, for there is so much fun playing and this spring we went fishing, but do not catch any fish.

My hobby is going to school and studying hard so when I am grown I will be of some use. I have gone to school for five years and have not missed a day yet. My teacher gave me a pretty necklace for not missing a day in four years. I am going to take music lessons this summer. I like music. We have a kitty who is eight years old and we call her Matty. Also a hound dog, Sport, because he is such a good hunter. I was born on January 20, 1904. Would like to exchange cards from boys and girls born on that day.—Edna K. Spence.

A Pet Cat.

I am a girl 11 years old and will be in the seventh grade next year. I live near Cornelius, North Carolina. I have a pet cat that is almost as old as I am; he follows me to milk every night. I have a cow of my own, too.—Barbara Anna Washam, Huntersville, N. C.

Thank you for the poem. As we published it not long ago, I shall keep it for further use.—M. H.

The Keys to Success

Here is a letter to tell you of our school. Roll of honor from September 9, 1912, to May 6, 1913, without being tardy nor absent for eight months, Ruth, Lloyd and Keith Kimmel and McLain Heath; roll of honor from September 1, 1913, to May 6, 1914, Lloyd Kimmel, Ruth Kimmel, Ervin Anderson, McLain Heath, Clausie Anderson and Mamie Bell. For going eight months we get a "Diploma of Honor." These have one diploma of honor framed: Ruth Kimmel, Keith and Lloyd Kimmel and McLain Heath, Clausie and Ervin Anderson, McLain Heath, Lloyd and Ruth Kimmel and Mamie Bell.

"The Three Keys to Success" are: Regular attendance, good deportment and good recitations.—McLain Heath, Atwood, Ill.

We are glad to hear from the 'honor" boys and girls. There are lots of them reading these lines, whether they have any public recognition or not. It is sweet to have the world know you are faithful, but it is better still to know it for yourself.—M. H.

Twelve Kinds.

I have one brother and one sister whom I enjoy taking out with me in the grove to see the birds. I have been watching over six birds' nests; some have blown away. I have seen 12 different sorts of birds around my home. I would like to belong to the bird club. My hobby is music and riding horseback. I have a pony I love to ride.—Allah D. Nickelsville, Va. Route 3.

A Rock Picnic.

I live in Franklin county, Va., near Chestnut Mountain. I am 13 years old. There is a large rock very near the top of the mountain which is called the Raven rock. I went to the Raven rock Monday after Easter. It is very high. We went up the mountain on the rock. About 12 o'clock we spread out our dinner. I was on one rock and looked over the top of the trees. I have three little sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Mrytle, Geneva and Ruby; my brother's name is Clifton.—Mary Lou Parcell, Sydnorsville, Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Elizabeth Zicafoose, Asbury, W. Va., congratulates F. L. S. on the sentiments he expresses. "If C. B., a W. Va. boy, now in California, see this, let me know how you are getting along," adds Elizabeth.

Golda Laymire, Independence, W. Va., asks birthday cards from those of her date, August 11.

I live close to the Elk Horn mountain, where there is lots of beautiful scenery. It is cooler up here in summer time than it is down in the valley. My hobby is fancy work, piecing quilts, tying lace embroidery, sewing and other useful work. I am also a dear lover of flowers and birds. We have a church house just a little ways from here.—Jessie Martin, Tamarack, N. C.

Oma Carpenter, 13, January 20, Decatur, Tenn., likes to pick blackberries.

My brother has received several cards and letter from the Peace Page readers. I am 18 years old, October 13. Hope to hear from several of the boys and girls.—Rosa Adams, Grace, W. Va.

Frederick Hanlin, 18, Scherr, W. Va., asks cards and letters.

Lulu Belle Condrey, 15, Rutherfordton, N. C., lives in sight of the mountains and five miles from town. She likes to fish, to ride, and to play piano. Has she a twin?

THOUGHT SHE COULD NOT LIVE

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Unionville, Mo.—"I suffered from a female trouble and I got so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without holding on to something. I had nervous spells and my fingers would cramp and my face would draw, and I could not speak, nor sleep to do any good, had no appetite, and everyone thought I would not live.

Some one advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had taken so much medicine and my doctor said he could do me no good so I told my husband he might get me a bottle and I would try it. By the time I had taken it I felt better. I continued its use, and now I am well and strong.

"I have always recommended your medicine ever since I was so wonderfully benefitted by it and I hope this letter will be the means of saving some other poor woman from suffering."—Mrs. Martha Seavey, Box 1144, Unionville, Missouri.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as that above — they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger — it has stood the test for years.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5 We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Please give the names of all the chief justices of the United States Supreme Court and also the present associate justices.—G. W. C., Chandler, Ind.

Chief justice is the title of the presiding justice of the supreme court of the United States, and of the presiding justice of the several state supreme courts. The following is the list of the persons appointed as chief justice of the supreme court of the United States from its establishment, some of whom, however, never served: John Jay, of New York, appointed by Washington, September 26, 1789; resigned 1791. John Rutledge, of South Carolina, appointed by Washington, July 1, 1795, rejected by the senate December 25, 1795. William Cushing, of Massachusetts, appointed by Washington, January 26, 1796; declined promotion from his associate justiceship. Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, appointed by Washington, March 4, 1796; resigned in 1800. John Jay, of New York, appointed by John Adams, declined. John Marshall, of Virginia, appointed by John Adams; died July 6, 1835. Roger Brooke Taney, of Maryland, appointed by Jackson, March 15, 1836; died October 12, 1864. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, appointed by Lincoln, December 6, 1864; died May, 1873. George H. Williams, of Oregon, and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, appointed by Grant, 1873; rejected. Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, appointed by Grant, January 21, 1874; died March 23, 1888. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, appointed by Cleveland, July 20, 1888; died July 4, 1910. Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana, appointed by Taft, December, 1910.

The associate justices are Joseph McKenna, of California, appointed in 1898; Oliver W. Holmes, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1902; William R. Day, of Ohio, appointed in 1903; Joseph B. Lamar, of Georgia; Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming; Charles Hughes, of New York, all appointed in 1910. Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, was appointed in 1912 to succeed former Justice Harlan. Judge Horace Lurton, appointed in 1909, died July 12, 1914.

THE WELLAND CANAL

Kindly give some information about the Welland Canal.—F. E., Jasonville, Ind.

The Welland Canal in Ontario, Canada, extends from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie, across the neck of land west of the Niagara river and Falls, and maintaining continuous navigation between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. It traverses Welland county and near Welland, the Welland or Chippewa river forms part of its course. The canal is 26 3-4 miles long, 14 feet deep, and surmounts a rise of 362 3-4 feet by 25 locks. It was begun in 1824 and was opened to travel in 1833. It was enlarged in 1871, and again in 1900, the total amount expended on its construction to June 30, 1900 amounting to $24,293,587. The canal is open to navigation on an average of about 249 days in the year; an average of 200 vessels, transporting 790,000 tons of freight, pass through annually; and the annual collection of tolls on freight, passenger, and vessels averages about $225,000.

PETER CARTWRIGHT

Will you please tell something of the life of Peter Cartwright?—E. P. Huntington, W. Va.

Peter Cartwright, the American Methodist clergyman, was born in Virginia, September 1, 1785, and died near Pleasant Plains, Ill., September 25, 1872. In 1876 Cartwright was ordained as a minister in Kentucky, and in 1823 moved to Illinois, where he worked for nearly half a century. While there he served in the state legislature, and in 1846 ran for congress with Abraham Lincoln as his opponent. He was defeated. Cartwright was admired for his eloquence and strong common sense, and was loved for his quaint eccentricity of manner. He possessed great influence in his own denomination.

THE GRAND CANON

Kindly tell something about the Grand Canon of the Colorado River.—S. S., Valier, Pa.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado is 300 miles long and the successive divisions are known as the Kaibab section, the Kanab section, the Uinkaret section, and the Sheawitz section. The walls of this waterworn trench are often vertical or nearly so, for a distance of thousands of feet at a time; sometimes they slope steeply or constitute magnificient terraces. The cliffs or rock walls often attain a height of from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the stream. There are frequent waterfalls and whirlpools. The average width from rim to rim does not exceed ten miles throughout the widest portion of the canon and it frequently narrows to eight miles. The river does not occupy the middle of the gigantic trough but flows at a distance, varying from one to three miles of the south side. Practically all of the magnificient pinnacles and temples lie north of the river at distances of from five to seven miles from view points usually visited by tourists. The depth of the Grand Canon, measured from the south side, is considerably less than a mile. From the rim at the Bright Angel Hotel, where the altitude is 6,866 feet above the sea level, to the high water mark at the foot of the tourist trail, the drop is 4,420 feet above the river. The highest point on the south rim at the Grand View hotel is 7,496 feet, about 4,900 feet above the river. From the north side, however, the drop to the water level averages considerably over a mile and in places exceeds 6,000 feet. In a general way it may be said that the north rim is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet higher than the south thus producing a high, even sky line.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Please give an account of the Salvation Army in the columns of The Blade.—D. A. P., Sydnorsville, Va.

The Salvation Army is a religious body with a military organization. It had its beginning in the work of William Booth, an evangelist among the poor in London. In 1865, having severed his connection with the Methodists in order to give more time to revival work, Booth began to hold open-air meetings. Soon the East London Mission was established. Later its name was changed, and various branches were formed. In 1880, with the opening of France, it began its international career. In 1878 the name was changed from the Christian Mission to that of the Salvation Army. Booth became its general, with all the directing and controlling power in his hands. A military system was adopted, and the general was made the trustee of its funds and property in Great Britain. In 1880, Commissioner George Scott Railton, in company with seven illiterate but earnest young women, landed in New York. After a time the work was very prosperous, but, owing to the unfaithfulness of one in command, a secession took place in 1884, which resulted in the loss of the official organ, property and many officers. Three years later Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth took command of the work in the United States, and after 1890 the progress of the movement was rapid. In 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, having been ordered to another field of operation by the headquarters in London, refused to obey, resigned their commissions, and started an independent movement, known as the Volunteers of America. The real estate owned by the Army in the United States amounts to about $4,000,000, its personal property over $800,000, and its annual trade turnover in the United States close upon $400,000.

THE RED SEA

Kindly give a description of the Red Sea in the Question Bureau.—O. P. M., Illinois.

The Red Sea, or the Arabian Gulf, is a branch of the Indian Ocean, extending from the Strait of Babel-Mandeb, in a northwest direction between Arabia on the east, and Abyssinia, Nubia and Egypt on the west, and connected with the Mediterranean on the north by the canal, about 100 miles long, across the Isthmus of Suez. The Red Sea is a comparatively narrow expanse, 1,450 miles long, with a maximum breadth on the Tropic of Cancer of 200 miles and a general average of 180 miles, but diminishing gradually at its south and north extremities; at the former across the strait it has a width of only 14½ miles, further subdivided by the Island of Perim into two channels. In the fork between these two branches is the celebrated Mount Sinai. The place at which the children of Israel crossed the sea was the northern extremity, but opinions differ as to the exact point of transit.

In the main channel the depth reaches in one place 1,054 fathoms, but diminishes toward the extremities, where the depth in general does not exceed from 40 to 50 fathoms. In the Gulf of Suez this depth gradually decreases to 30 fathoms, and still continues to shoal, till at the harbor of Suez it amounts to only three fathoms. The currents of the Red Sea are the result of prevailing winds. The chief dangers to navigation arise from the number of shallow reefs, of the presence of which no intimation is given, as the sea never breaks upon them.

The principal harbors of the Red Sea are on the African coast: Suez, Koseir, Suakin and Massowa, and on the Arabian coast, Jedda, Hodeida and Mocha.

THE FEDERAL PARTY

Please give some information about the Federal or Whig parties.—E. A. R., Cleveland, Tenn.

In 1794, when the Federal party was in power, they wished to protect commerce by force, and for this purpose began to form a new navy, but were prevented by the Democrats from going on with it. This ultimately killed the Federal party; unable to protect commerce by means of a large navy, it had to do so by humiliating concessions to England, and thus become dependent on that country, which alienated public confidence. In 1800, when the Federalists changed coats with the Democrats and fought them on their own discarded ground, their best patriotic elements deserted them in swarms, and in 1800 they carried only about three states. But the embargo and the attempt of the agricultural sections to sacrifice the commerce of the entire country to their own interests, temporarily reinforced the Federalists. At the time of the war of 1812 the party was strong because of the fact that the war was unpopular in the north. But the party as such was really dead; half the old leaders were gone and several of the others had turned Democrat or Independent, and the chief men left were King and Pinckney. When the war closed the issue on which the commercial sections had joined them was closed, and these at once deserted the party. The Hartford convention had driven all the remaining leaders out of public life with the stigma of secession and treason. In 1816 the party carried only three states, and in 1817, as a national party, ceased to exist.

The party in the colonies which promoted and backed the revolution took the name of Whigs. Their principles were the same as those of the Whigs of England, only they were made applicable to this country. In 1834 the name was revived, the Federal party having come to an end in 1817. From that time all American politicians were simply Republicans. But soon different views were held by the various members of the party, with the result that factions were formed under their own leaders. Adams, Clay and their followers believed in a policy of protection and federal internal improvements and a broad or loose construction of the constitution. Others, who construed the constitution strictly, opposed these things and found a leader in Jackson. The former took the name of National Republicans. Adams was their candidate in 1828. After his defeat, their chief leader was Clay, whom they nominated for president in 1831. Their opposition to Jackson drew to them various elements, and, as opponents of executive usurpation, in 1834 the coalition took the old name of Whigs. The Whig body always formed a coalition rather than a party, there being two divisions, the Northern and Southern Whigs.

HENRY VAN DYKE

I wish to have a sketch of the life of Henry Van Dyke.—E. A., Bozeman, Mont.

Henry Van Dyke, the American Presbyterian clergyman and author, was born in Germantown, Pa., November 10, 1852. He was graduated at Princeton in 1873, the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877, and the University of Berlin in 1878. He was pastor of the United Congregational Church of Newport, R. I., from 1878 to 1883 and of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York from 1883 until his resignation in 1900 to become professor of English literature in Princeton University. He was moderator of the general asembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in 1902 and 1903. He became favorably known both as a preacher and a popular lecturer and in addition to publishing several works of religious character, contributed much also to general literature.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. B. P., Sunfield, Mich.—Write to the General Land Office at Washington for information about homesteads.

G. B., Springboro, Pa.—We have no complete biography of Silas Hoadley. During the years 1811-12 he was associated with Seth Thomas in the manufacture of clocks at Plymouth, Conn. In 1812 Thomas sold his interest to Hoadley, who continued the business.

A. C., Genesee, Ill.—A list of the governors of the United States was published in the Question Bureau of June 25.

LICENSE MOVIE OPERATORS

New Law in Empire State Goes Into Effect.

A New York state law requiring moving picture operators to be examined and licensed has lately gone into effect and a board of examiners is carrying out the spirit and letter of the act, which provides that operators must be at least twenty-one years old and must have operated a moving picture aparatus at least six months prior to the date of application. Stringent fire regulations are a feature of the law, which was urged by the Moving Picture Operators' Union. The license requirement for moving picture operators has been in force in Illinois for some time.

Oldest College Graduate.

The Rev. John Merrick, of York, Pa., is believed to be not only the oldest graduate of Rutgers college, but the oldest college graduate. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1834. His age is 101, and at the commencement the other day a letter from him was read, in which it was said: "Former things have passed away, but it brings joy into my aged life to know that you are still going forward with a great and good work among new generations."

UNCLE SAM TALKS ABOUT LIGHTNING RODS

The following questions on lightning rods were received and the answers given by the Department of Agriculture:

1. Do lightning rods really protect buildings?

Yes, but the rods must be of proper character, properly installed, and properly grounded in relatively moist earth. Periodical inspection and maintenance in good condition are indispensable to efficient protection.

2. Do lightning rods on a building increase the danger of its being struck?

Yes, but a properly rodded house may be struck several times without injury, whereas a single stroke without the protection afforded by the rods may cause disaster.

3. Should lightning rods be put up with or without insulators?

Without. Buildings with metal roofs or wherin any metal construction employed is properly connected to earth, are already partly provided with lightning protection. If rods are added to such buildings, the rods should be put in direct metallic connection with the roof and other metal work about the building whenever practicable. All down spouts should be led into metal pipes going into the earth to give the proper earth connection, or the spouts should otherwise be well grounded by use of wires or cable. Insulators are entirely unnecessary, and it is proper to have extended metal work in buildings, like heating and water pipes, all electrically connected together and all well grounded. This latter result is gained incidentally through connections made to water pipes, since the latter usually pass through the earth outside the building.

Fussy Points No Good.

4. Are gilded or otherwise expensive points of platinum or special metal or of fanciful construction necessary?

No, not in the least. Sharp needle-like points are effective in dissipating small sustained electrical charges, but such electrical manifestations are perfectly harmless. The imagined superiority of such fanciful points is utterly valueless when the rod is struck by a real lightning flash. The useful qualities lightning rod points must possess are infusibility, mechanical strength and security of installation, and permanence and durability under prolonged exposure to the weather. Stout blunty-pointed iron rods, three-eighths or one-half inch in diameter, rigidly and securely fastened so as to project one and one-half or two feet above the structure to which they are attached, satisfy all the requirements.

5. What material is best for conductors or rods?

This question cannot be answered fairly in a single statement. Because of its availability and cheapness, as well as its electrical properties, iron is one of the best materials for rods. Iron, however, rusts and deteriorates under prolonged exposure to the weather. This is only partly overcome by galvanizing; hence galvanized iron lightning rods should be of ample size (not less than one-quarter inch in diameter).

Fence Wire a Good Conductor.

Two-strand cable galvanized iron fence wire of substantial size of the same style as barbed wire but without the barbs furnishes a very good material for cheap iron lightning rods.

Copper is better than iron not only on account of its indestructibility, but also because of its softness and pliability, which make it easy to install. Scientists are not in accord in regard to the relative merits of the electrical properties of copper and iron, but in any case questions of cost, durability and the like, far outweigh minor differences in electrical properties.

Aluminum is a competitor for iron and copper for lightning rods. Its durability under exposure to weather is in its favor, but its fusibility makes it inferior to iron for points.

If low first cost is the controlling factor, galvanized iron rods must be chosen, but subsequent inspections must be made and repairs may become necessary.

If higher first cost is not an obstacle, the choice should go to copper first, or possibly aluminum.

The Kind of Cables.

6. Should lightning conductors be made in the form of solid rods, flat bars or bands, stranded twisted cables, woven stranded ribbons, or hollow twisted cables?

Any of the forms may properly be employed, or two or more forms may be employed in combination. Conductors should be put up in long, continuous pieces as far as possible. Solid round wires one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter are best for this purpose. Conductors of a size larger than one-fourth inch, however, present difficulties in handling and installation if the rods are solid. Long, continuous lengths, ample cross section combined with flexibility and the ease of its installation over crooked courses render stranded cables, in general, better than any other form of conductor available.

Substantial iron points in combination with copper cables from five-sixteenths inch in diameter, for small farm buildings, to one-half inch in diameter for large, important structures form one of the best possible systems of conductors for lightning rod construction.

There is no good reason for purchasing other fanciful forms of cable at materially greater prices a pound than are asked for standard makes of cable of approximately the same cross section.

7. Must lightning rods be connected to the earth?

Yes, by all means, and most effectively. Just a few operators in the lightning rod profession have sought to impose upon the uninformed a system of ungrounded lightning rods. Such rods are a menace instead of a protection. The conductor should be carried down into the earth away from the building in a trench or other excavation, so as to reach and imbed the conductor itself, or plates attached thereto, into permanently moist earth. Connections with water pipes or other metal work itself connected to earth constitute good grounds.

No Magic About It.

8. Are government buildings provided with lightning rods?

Yes, many of them, but naturally not every one.

9. Does the government use the material or the rods or the system of any particular agency?

No; there is nothing mysterious or exceptional about lightning rods, the material of which they are composed, or their construction and installation. Suspicion may well be aroused as to the reliability of those making extravagant claims or superiority for their particular wares, to the exclusion of others.

10. What is the best arrangement of rods on a building?

Good protection is afforded by a conductor running along the ridge of a building and extending to the earth, either at the middle of the sides or, preferably, at each of the four corners. Points should rise above any prominent features of the building, such as chimneys or, in the absence of these features from the roof at intervals of 25 feet or thereabouts.

Fuller details of lightning rod installation are to be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 367, a new edition of which is now in course of preparation.

GOVERNMENT RECIPES FOR CANNING CORN

The following seasonable recipes for the canning of corn have proven both practical and economical for the housewife. The recipes have been worked out in the department's canning kitchen and the products tested for nearly two years.

These recipes have been used in connection with the five different types of canning devices, and the corn has been put up in all types of containers, such as glass top, screw top, suction top and tin cans. The method employed is the cold-pack method, the same as is now being used in the best commercial factories of the world, instead of requiring the laborious and tedious method of fractional sterilization of an hour each day for three consecutive days and the lifting of the products in and out of the canning devices three times. The method now employed contemplates but one sterilization method. By following these recipes and method, the family can have corn, either on or off the cob, throughout the year at a very reasonable expense of time, energy and money:

Corn Off the Cob.

Select sweet corn ears of uniform size and proper ripeness. If too ripe the corn will color while processing. (Processing is the canning term for sterilization or cooking. If not ripe enough, much of the food value is lost in cutting the corn from the cob. Use either glass jars or tin cans. For market purposes and greater safety in transportation, use tin cans.

Remove husk, silk, shank, tips and injured or defective places. Blanch corn in boiling water or steam chest for from 5 to 10 minutes. The time depends upon the stage of ripeness, size of ears and degree of freshness. Remove the ears and plunge quickly in cold water.

Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp, thin bladed knife. Pack well in glass jar or tin can; add hot water and a level teaspoon of salt to the quart or No. 3 can. Place rubber and glass jar top in place, not tight. If using tin, solder cap in place and fill vent hole, or seal completely. Process the corn from 180 to 240 minutes in the home-made or hot-water commercial bath outfits; for one and one-half hours in the water-seal outfits; for 60 minutes when using from 5 to 10 pounds of steam pressure, with the steam-pressure canning devices, and 40 minutes when using the aluminum steam pressure-cooker outfit. After processing remove the jars, tighen covers, invert to test the joints and cool.

If using tin, inspect the soldered end caps for pin-hole leaks. Repair all leaks, allow to stand for 24 hours. If cans are still bulging at ends at the end of this time, one of two things is true—the pack is too full, or some live spores are still left in the can. If the latter, replace in sterilizer and process the second time from 30 minutes to one hour.

Canning Corn on the Cob.

Blanch in boiling water 5 to 10 minutes, according to ripeness, size and freshness; plunge quickly in cold water. Pack, alternating butts and tips; add just a little boiling water and one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubber and top and partially tighten. (Cap and tip tins.) Process 180 to 240 minutes in hot-water bath; 1 1-2 hours water-seal outfit; 60 minutes under 5 or more pounds of steam; 40 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert and cool. (Heat up for table use in steamer, not in water. If corn seems flat or waterlogged, it has been over-cooked or allowed to stand in too much wter.)

Use one or two-quart jars if not needed for other products. Quart jars will hold two ears, 2-quart jars will hold from 3 to 5 ears, according to size of ear. Do not can large ears. Half-gallon or gallon tin cans with large openings should be used in the canning of ear corn when idle glass jars are not available. Gallon tin cans will hold from 6 to 12 ears. They should be graded to uniform size.

In high altitudes, 4,000 feet and over, it will be necessary to increase the time requirements in the canning of sweet corn about 25 per cent, if water boils at about 202 degrees Fahrenheit, and even less.

In the average home a large number of glass jars are idle every year. The use of these idle jars is recommended, but if none are available, the most economical and practical containers are the half gallon and the gallon tin can.

The gallon tin cans, including soldered hemmed caps, will cost about six cents apiece, but they will hold six to twelve ears of corn, which is enough for a good-sized family. If the corn is removed from can and steamed for a few minutes, it cannot be distinguished from the sweet corn removed from the husk in midsummer. The corn can be heated in the container before opening to serve.

An ear of sweet corn on the average dining car and hotel a la carte service costs 25 cents. Considering this, canning corn on the cob for the market might prove a very profitable investment for a thrifty housekeeper and bring to her considerable pin money.

One advantage of sweet corn canned on the cob over other canned corn is that all the best food values are kept with the cob. In cutting corn off, the germ quality of the kernel, which keeps up its standard, is usually lost. This germ quality is the part of the corn that is sought by rats and mice when they look for food in the corn bin, and is the most vital part. Much of the corn is also rendered mushy when it is cut from the cob.

In regard to the container for corn on the cob, it might be mentioned that for advertising and exhibition purposes glass is much more satisfactory than the tin can, but if corn on the cob were to be put up in large quantities as a business venture, the glass would not be practical, being too expensive, but the tin cans would prove quite satisfactory.

INFLUENCE OF EXPLOSIONS

Volcanic Smoke and Dust Believed to Affect Climate.

Dr. C. G. Abbott, director of the astro-physical observatory of the Smithsonian Institution, advances the theory that volcanic explosions affect the climate directly. It is certain, says Science Conspectus, that an agency capable of sending great clouds of dust twenty miles high in the air, to be distributed by the winds all over the world, and to remain in suspension for months, causing the decrease of the direct radiation of the sun by as much as 20 per cent, is a climatic influence not to be ignored. While making measurements of the quantity of heat coming from the sun at Algeria two years ago, Dr. Abbott noted streaks resembling smoke lying along the horizon, which in the course of a day or so developed into such a haze that work was practically impossible. This condition lasted for nearly three months.

INTERESTING SECT FIGURES

Federal Council of Churches Gives Out Statistics.

In its statistics of churches in 1913 the Federal Council of Churches assigns to the Old-Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists 781 communicants in fifty-five churches, and led by thirty-five ministers. The Evangelical Adventists number eight ministers, eighteen churches, and 481 communicants; the Old Order, or Yorker, River Brethren, twenty-four ministers, nine churches, and 423 communicants; the Church of God in Christ Mennonites eleven ministers, nine churches, and 300 communicants; the Reformed Covenanted Presbyterians, one church with a flock of forty unshepherded. There are fifty Protestant denminations split up into 169 sects. Dowie's Christian Catholic church persists with 5,865 members, seventeen churches, and thirty-five ministers.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, July 13.

SENATE — Interstate commerce commission's report on its investigation of New Haven financial affairs was received. Judiciary and interstate commerce committee continued work on the antitrust bills. By a vote of 55 to 7, insisted upon 20-cent mileage for congressmen. Foreign relations committee continued consideration of the Nicaraguan treaty. Rules committee recommended against the administration proposal to increase membership of the banking committee. Senator Root introduced a bill for a special issue of coins to commemorate the opening of the Panama canal. Senator Poindexter introduced a resolution for investigation of Paul M. Warburg's connection with financial reorganization of the Rock Island or Chicago & Alton railroads.

HOUSE—District of Columbia legislation was considered. Woman suffragists made another unsuccessful attempt to get the rules committee to consider their constitutional amendment.

Tuesday, July 14.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the trust bills. Conference report on the District bill agreed to. Debated in executive session nomination of Thomas D. Jones to be a member of the federal reserve board. Confirmed the nomination of Mark Storen, of Scottsburg, Ind., to be United States marshal for Indiana.

HOUSE—The conferees reported a complete agreement on the disputed portions of the District appropriation bill, and the house accepted the report. It was voted to accept the senate amendment reinstating the allowance of 20 cents a mile each way to congressmen for traveling expenses; with this question settled the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill conference report was quickly accepted. Representative Roberts, Massachusetts, introduced a bill to incorporate the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Bills fixing penalties for violation of the railroad hours of service law and to extend federal inspection of locomotives were introduced by the interstate commerce committee. Passed resolution to provide funds for government departments pending passage of annual appropriation bills.

Wednesday, July 15.

SENATE—Debate was continued on the trade commission bill, Senators Reed, Hollis and Borah speaking. In executive session the fight over the nomination of Thomas D. Jones to be a member of the federal reserve board was continued. The testimony given by Jones before the banking committee was made public. Senator Shepard introduced a bill making it a criminal act for interstate public service corporations and others to loan money to federal officials. Nominations considered in executive session.

HOUSE—A bill to regulate diversion of water from Niagara Falls for development of power was favorably reported by the foreign affairs committee. The bill for relief of settlers on irrigation projects was set aside in favor of other debate. Representative Townsend's charges of high finance in the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway were heard before the commerce committee. Passed the general deficiency appropriation bill. Way cleared for consideration of bill to extend for 20 years the period of payments by settlers on irrigation projects.

Thursday, July 16.

SENATE—Judiciary committee continued work on the trust bills. A bill for leasing a hotel site in the Yosemite Valley to private interests was passed. Senator Burton declared fundamental errors in the $53,000,000 river and harbor appropriation bill was discussed.

HOUSE—The general dam bill was delayed for debate on private claim bills. A bill to authorize a bridge across the Mississippi at Muscatine, Iowa, was favorably reported.

Saturday, July 18.

SENATE—A statue of Governor Glick of Kansas was unveiled in statuary hall. Committees continued work upon the trust bills. Proposals for a Democratic conference to consider the nomination of Thomas D. Jones to the federal reserve board aroused opposition in the Democratic ranks. A $75,000 appropriation for a monument to Francis Scott Key at Fort McHenry was inserted in the deficiency bill. The general deficiency bill was passed.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the general dam bill.

CARPETS A DISEASE SOURCE

German Physician Finds Traces of Arsenic in House.

In looking for the source of disease among the members of a household one would hardly suspect the carpets of the domestic establishment, but a German physician, Dr. Kuttner, declares that he has found it there. He had his attention called to five cases of anaemia and the like, the cause of which he could not determine, but the disease disappeared on the removal of the carpets from the house. A further investigation disclosed the fact that the carpets in question contained arsenic in great quantities, which probably entered into the composition of the dyes. Traces of arsenic were also found in the blood of the persons who had been afflicted.

PHOTOGRAPHED A MAN-SHARK FIGHT

TWO brothers, J. Ernest and George M. Williamson, of Norfolk, Va., have just returned from the Bahama Islands, where they have been taking remarkable pictures under water, showing the sea-life and the submarine scenery. The pictures are taken from a sort of tank reached by means of a tube connected with a boat upon the surface of the water. The photographer descends this tube and enters the tank. The tank has a thick plate glass window. Light is supplied by means of a watertight box containing electric incandescent globes, and lowered from the surface.

The operators succeeded, among other things, in getting the photograph of a fight between sharks, drawn within view of the apparatus by the bait of a dead horse anchored upon the bottom. This fight became so furious that the photographer, fearing for the smashing of the glass, which was all that was between him and the sea water, hurried to the surface before the battle was over. Another picture was that of the killing of a shark by a native, who dived and stabbed the creature in a vital part with a sheath knife.

THE BALKY HORSE, A TOUGH PROPOSITION

Balkiness is such a tough proposition to many horse owners. I'm going to try to make this article just a man-to-man talk. It comes from my own experience and from what I've seen others do.

I start out to break a horse from balking by driving him with nothing but the lines. I get me a whip with a long, keen lash, extra long, so I can stand far enough behind him so he can't kick me. My object is to teach him he must go, move at once, when he hears the command, "Get up," and that he must stop at once when he hears the order, "Whoa."

I say "Get up," and touch him lightly with the whip. After we go a few feet, I say, "Whoa," and stop him. Then I start him again, always with that one order, "Get up," and I touch him with the whip, always on the same spot. Never change the word of command. Never change drivers. The handling must be done by one man only all the time of treatment.

Avoids Getting Angry.

The first day I handle the horse about half an hour, sometimes an hour, but never longer. The next day I repeat the handling, the same thing over and over again, moving a few feet and then stopping, moving and stopping, etc., etc. If the horse doesn't move off, I hit him again with the whip, hit him always in the same place. Each time the lash strikes, I repeat the command, "Get up." Over and over again the lash comes down, each time accompanied by "Get up." Again and again the lash falls, and the command is spoken, never in a frenzy, never hurriedly, always patiently, calmly, evenly, surely, again and again.

By and by that one little spot where the lash has been flicking is going to get so tender and sore the horse will do anything to avoid it and will move off.

After a day or two with nothing but bridle and lines, I put on the breast harness. We take a half hour or an hour of the same system of starting and stopping, only when we start off this time I have hold of the ends of the tugs, and put a little weight on them. If the horse acts like he was going to stop, I immediately quit pulling back. After a while, however, I come to put more and more weight on the tugs.

The Lessons Go Slowly.

The next day or two I rig a board to the tugs and go over the same old program again. First, I have him pulling the board. Then I get onto the board. I keep that up a half hour or an hour each day three or four days, and then I put him in a cart. I don't have him pull the cart the first day or two. Just pull it along with him in the shafts, so he'll get used to it. When I think he's going along pretty good I let him feel the weight of the cart. After that I begin to drive him in the regular way.

You can't break a horse of balking in a day or two days. Some men just can't break a horse from balking in a lifetime. They were not born to handling horses. My way requires two or three weeks usually, sometimes longer and sometimes a second treatment. But it works every time with a horse that has gone bad working single.

For a horse that has learned to balk working double I give him a short course of the above schooling or treatment, whichever you want to call it, and then put him in with a quiet horse that doesn't get excited and that steps off quickly and is easily handled. I apply the balky treatment to the bad horse this way just as I did singly.

Man Invented Balkiness.

I never have kept a balky mare. I get rid of them, after breaking them of this meanest of equine habits, to somebody that has only light work for a horse to do. I'm that much of a Christian in my horse trading. Balky mares frequently have colts that incline to balkiness. A mare, once balky, too, might go bad again on an inexperienced hand on heavy work. But I've never had a horse I've broken of balkiness go bad on me.

When a horse goes balky it's the fault of those who have been handling him. You have to teach a horse to pull. Just the same, you teach a horse to balk. He wouldn't balk if the hands that handled him understood him. Every horse that ever stood in the road, refusing to budge and shattering the disposition, mentality and patience of man, was taught to do that trick by some man or men. Nobody purposely taught him, of course, but somebody did teach him to balk through ignorance or carelessness. That's where the blame lies. Man invented balkiness.

Keep a Steady Hand.

Stop just a minute and picture how you yourself drive and handle a horse. Don't you get fidgety and go to jerking or flapping the lines, lots of times without fully realizing what you are doing? Most men do, and without knowing it they thus are continually worrying and fretting a horse. Keep a steady and even hand on the reins. Every varying pressure on the bit is an order. Don't you see how fidgety will confuse a horse? He's constantly getting contradictory and confusing orders. Learn to talk to your horses. It's funny how few men learn to talk to their horses, and how many horses learn to know verbal commands.

Different men have different ways of handling horses successfully. But all combine the same principles, which are much patience, coaxing and a little force. I dont' believe in beating a balky horse. Never saw anyone get anywhere with it. I deny right here that my way is beating or that it is really cruel. It isn't, although some well-intentioned person, full of theories and void of experience, will condemn me. But that makes no difference, for the balky horse is still the biggest waste in the world. He is an economic impossibility, and any reasonably heroic way of curing him is justifiable.—M. J. B., in Kansas City Weekly Star.

If You Have

Rheumatism

Write your name and address here

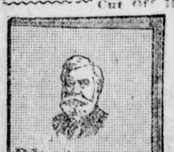
Name.....

Address.....

.....

And send to Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB30, Jackson, Mich. Return mail will bring you This Book and My $1.00 Drafts to Try FREE as explained below.

Cut Off Here



Send Today for this FREE BOOK

Tells how to get rid of Rheumatism, no matter where located or how severe, without Medicine. My method has created such a sensation all over the world by its extraordinary simplicity, as well as by its certainty to bring prompt and permanent relief, that every sufferer should learn about it at once. Men and women in every civilized country and in every climate are writing me that my drafts have cured them, some after 30 and 40 years' suffering—a whole lifetime of pain—cured even after the most expensive treatments and baths had failed. No matter what your age, nor where or how severe the pain, I take all risk of failure and send you the drafts right along with my Book, without a cent in advance—To Try Free.

Then after trying my Drafts, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide and I take your word. Send above coupon TODAY and get My Drafts and My Illustrated Book by return mail prepaid. Address Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB30, Jackson, Mich. Send no money—just the coupon.

TRADE MARK DYER

TOO FAT?

Would You Like to Regain a Nicer Figure and Better Health Easily?

See these two pictures and ask yourself if you would like to become like the lower one by getting rid of burdensome fat, double chin, flabby cheeks, sagging under eyes, pouches, lethargic fatness, etc., aside all else and by the very interesting book on how to reduce weight steadily and easily without loss of time, starving or strenuous exercising. You may obtain this book, also a free proof treatment by writing to Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 E. 22d Street Hill, New York City. Package will come in plain wrapper and you may conveniently read and test its contents without any cost. This is an offer which you should not pass by. A legion of others—men and women—have reported that they got rid of large burdens of unhealthy fat that their figures are improved and that they have had remarkable benefit in health.

AGENTS WANTED Make $1200 To $3600 Per Year

SALESMEN, GENERAL AGENTS, MANAGERS

I want 200 additional representatives to begin work at once in their home counties to introduce my new compress and vacuum washing machine to every home in the country. I consider this machine the most brilliant inventive achievement of the age in household necessities. It is selling faster than anything I have ever heard of—going like wildfire. Squirts hot water and suds through the clothes, driving the dirt right out.

Profits Start First Day

No waiting or guessing. The price of only $1.50 makes a sale at every house—cash business at 200 per cent profit to you. The biggest opportunity ever offered. I want hustlers—men and women who want to make money quick and fast. No large investment needed—business supplies the capital.

No Experience Required

Just follow instructions. Failure impossible. Success assured. Frank Greene sold 45 first three days—profit $45. Mrs. L. C. Marrick made $90 first three weeks in spare time only. J. H. Goddard took 18 orders first three hours. No talking necessary. Just show it—the order is yours right on the spot.

200% PROFIT

Every machine sold on money-back guarantee. A child can use it. Abolishes labor of washday. Women discard $15 and $20 machines for it.

Mail Your Application Today

Don't delay. Get your county under contract. No charge for territory. To wait means to lose. Write me a letter or a postal card today. If you are honest and willing to work I will give you the position. Do not let someone else get in ahead of you. AVOID IMITATIONS.

Write today—then you will have done your part. Do it right now. Address

H. F. WENDELL, Pres., Wendell Vacuum Washer Co., 393 Oak St., Leipsic, Ohio

RYAN OUT FOR VOTES FOR WOMEN

ecretary of State Issues Statement Declaring for Suffrage.

Washington, July 17. — Secretary Bryan's formal declaration that he favored the granting of the ballot to women was being widely discussed here today. Women suffrage workers were enthusiastic over the encouragement given their cause by the secretary, who, in a formal statement, came out for equal suffrage, and asserted that he would ask no political rights for himself that he was not willing to grant his wife. He says he finds objections to granting the ballot to women are not well founded, and arguments in favor of it are convincing.

"The question of equal suffrage will be voted on in Nebraska in November," said women suffragists here today, "and we believe that Secretary Bryan's announced position on the matter will materially assist them in their campaign.

"Woman," Mr. Bryan said, "had proved herself equal to every responsibility imposed upon her and would not be derelict in this emergency. Above all other arguments in favor of giving to the ballot he placed the right of the mother to a voice in the molding of the environment of her children.

"The mother," the secretary said, "can justly claim the right to employ any weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interests she guards, and the ballot puts within her reach all of the instrumentalities of government, including police power.

Have Equal Interests.

"As man and woman are co-tenants of the earth and must work out their destiny together," Secretary Bryan continued, "the presumption is on the side of equality of treatment in all that relates to their life and its opportunities. The burden of proof is on those who claim for one advantage over the other in determining the conditions under which both shall live. This claim has not been established in the matter of suffrage. On the contrary, the objections raised to woman suffrage appear to me to be invalid, while the arguments advanced in support of the proposition are, in my judgment, convincing.

"The first objection which I remember to have heard was that as woman cannot bear arms she should not have a voice in deciding questions that might lead to war, or in enacting laws that might require an army for their enforcement.

"This argument is seldom offered now, for the reason that as civilization advances laws are obeyed because they are an expression of the public opinion, and not merely because they have powder and lead behind them.

Sees No Menace to Home.

"Second. It is urged by some that woman's life is already full of care and that the addition of suffrage would further overburden her or turn her attention away from the duties of home. The answer is that the exercise of the franchise might result in a change of thought that would relieve the monotony of woman's work. And surely the home will not suffer if the mother, 'the child's first teacher,' is able to intelligently discuss with her family the science of government.

"Third. Many well meaning men and women affirm that suffrage would work a harm to woman by lessening the respect in which she is held. This argument would have more weight if it had not been employed against every proposition advanced in favor of the enlargement of woman's sphere.

"These objections, however honestly advanced, have proved impotent to retard woman's progress.

"If one were in doubt as to which side of the controversy to take, he would be justified in giving weight to the fact that organization and enthusiasm are on the side of those who favor woman's suffrage. Organization is evidence of earnestness, as well as of a comprehension of the subject. People do not associate themselves together to secure a given end until they have reached a definite conclusion in regard to its desirability and that its accomplishment is worth the effort for which it calls. It is quite evident that those who disinterestedly favor woman's suffrage are willing to make greater sacrifices to secure it than those who disinterestedly oppose woman's suffrage are willing to make to prevent it.

"As for myself, I am not in doubt as to my duty. It is not my purpose to discuss the subject with elaboration at this time, but I desire to present the argument to which I give the greatest weight. Without minimizing other arguments advanced in support of the extending of suffrage to women, I place the emphasis upon the mother's right to a voice in molding the environment which shall surround our children—an environment which operates powerfully in determining whether her offspring will crown her after years with joy or 'bring down her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.'

"The Creator has placed upon the mother a burden which she could not shift if she so desired and he has given her the disposition to bear it. Her life trembles in the balance at the child's birth; her active years are given to the care and nurture of her children; her nerve force and vital energy are expended in their behalf; her exhaustless love is poured out upon them.

"When one considers the cost to the mother of raising a child, it seems impossible that anyone would attempt to lead a child astray or rob its parents of the priceless reward to which they are entitled; and yet there are in every community those who are inhuman enough to deliberately lie in wait and make a wreckage of the lives of young men and young women.

"They lay snares for them and the men who ply this ghastly trade are allowed to use the ballot to advance their pecuniary interests. I am not willing to stay the mother's hand if she thinks that by the use of suffrage she can safeguard the welfare of those who are dearer to her than her own life.

"The mother can justly claim the right to employ every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interest she guards, and the ballot will put within her reach all the instrumentalities of government, including police power. If she is a widow, there is no one who is in a position to speak for her in this matter of supreme importance; if her child is living, she can supplement her influence if they agree as to what is best for those under their joint care; if they do not agree, who will say that only the father should be consulted?

"Politics will not suffer by woman's entrance into it. If the political world has grown more pure in spite of the evil influences that have operated to debase it, it will not be polluted by the presence and participation of woman.

"Let her vote, and may that discernment, which has throughout the ages ever enabled her to quickly grasp great truths, so direct her in the discharge of her political duties as to add new glories to her and through her still further bless society."

RICH PEER DIES INCOGNITO

Earl of Caithness Resident of Los Angeles for Years.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 20.—At the end of a day of sunshine several days ago, a funeral party took its way beneath the pepper trees of Hollywood cemetery to the brink of a freshly dug grave and the body of the seventeenth Earl of Caithness, peer of Scotland, found its resting place in alien soil.

Three years a resident of Los Angeles, but two persons here knew that the John Sutherland Sinclair, living quietly and simply at the Hotel Balboa, was of a line that in the days before Robert Bruce held almost regal sway over half of Scotland, including the northern isles.

Both were pledged to secrecy, but some time this week letters under the seal of the crown office of Scotland will be submitted to Judge Rives, in the probating of the dead man's estate which will show that his full titles were Earl of Caithness, Lord Berriedale of Scotland, and Baronet of Nova Scotia, and that he was the owner of a castle seat in Aberdeenshire and of much property.

All this property beyond the sea is entailed upon his successor, who is his brother, Hon. Norman MacLeod (Sinclair) Buchan of Auchmacoy House, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

A monument which was reared yesterday over the grave bears, in accordance with his last wish, this inscription: "John Sutherland Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, died May 20, 1914."

ARMED MEN TO MINES

Arkansas Property Worth $200,000 Destroyed.

Ft. Smith, Ark., July 18.—Preparations were made early today to send additional forces of armed men to the Prairie Creek mines of the Mammoth Vein Coal Co., the scene of a fight yesterday between several hundred striking miners and sympathizers and mine guards, which terminated in the rout of the guards and the destruction of mine property valued at approximately $200,000. Parties also were organized to search for several guards who had been stationed at the mines and have not reported to the company headquarters here.

Reports from Prairie Creek and nearby settlements indicated that the rioters dispersed, temporarily, at least, early last night. Armed patrols were maintained, however, at several camps through the night.

WOMAN HELD AS A SLAVER

First Indictment of Woman Under the Mann Act.

Milwaukee, July 18.—The first indictment against a woman under the Mann act was returned by a federal jury here yesterday. Her name is Clara Holte, and she is charged with luring a man away from his home into another state for purposes in violation of the "white slave" act.

The man, Chester C. Laudenschlager was persuaded to leave his wife and family in St. Paul, Minn., by the woman, twice a divorcee, who fell in love with him, the indictment charges.

The case was worked up by James L. Bruff, chief of the Chicago bureau of the department of justice, and his aids, and provides an entirely new line of direction in application of the Mann act.

A Brindle Bulldog Stops Runaway Horse

New York, July 16.—Women entering and leaving the Forty-fifth street door of the Astor hotel yesterday afternoon stopped first in alarm at a runaway and then stood to applaud a brindle bulldog that stopped the frightened horse. Jerry is the property of Bates Keating, head porter of the Astor, and

JERRY

the dog's favorite spot is the big automobile truck in which the hotel baggage is moved.

Boys in the street were shooting little feather darts with pins in them and one of the darts fell on the back of a horse attached to a light delivery wagon standing opposite the baggage room entrance of the Astor. The driver of the wagon was not in sight. The pin prick of the dart stung and frightened the horse, which immediately set off at a gallop through Forty-fifth street.

"Get him, Jerry," said Keating, and the bulldog was off the truck and racing down the street in an instant. He caught the flying reins of the runaway, threw himself back, was dragged, gave another tug and repeating these tactics stopped the runaway within the block. Jerry stood guard over his capture until a policeman arrived and took the reins from him.

Then the dog trotted back to the Astor to be acclaimed and petted by the dozen women and scores of other witnesses of his intelligence.

AMERICA WILL HAVE 3 MOTORS

New Plan Definitely Decided on by Lieut. Porte and Curtiss.

BY LIEUT. JOHN CYRIL PORTE.
Copyright by Lieut. John Cyril Porte.

Hammondsport, N. Y., July 20.—The America will have three motors instead of two. This momentous decision, the most important since we started experimenting, was arrived at Saturday night, after a long conference by Mr. Curtiss and myself.

During the experiments, Curtiss has had this plan back in his mind, but tried to make two engines do the work. Time now getting so short, it is impossible to continue experiments with two motors, as we are most anxious to catch the first moon for a crossing. The new plan adds 550 pounds to the weight, but adds immensely to the lifting power and fuel supply, while abolishing the weight on the keel and probably eliminating the sled altogether.

While installing the engine, we shall continue experiments in planing, though we know three motors will do all we want.

Saturday we made no progress, unless it be that we learned we had made none, the net result of the trials being the necessity of putting our heads together to evolve something new to lift the America.

Mr. Rodman Wanamaker's airship would not rise nor even plane with the new seasled. Though both Curtiss and myself made several attempts in a stiff breeze, the boat remained deep in the water, raising a great wake. The trouble was, she had too much floatability forward and too much down by the tail. Then we tried changing the angle of her tail fin without effect, even when placing two men on the forward peak, or nose, of the sled to improve the balance.

Next we held a three hours' conference and decided to add two submerged fins six feet long. Then after a further confab we definitely adopted the plan of three engines, which had been discussed several days ago, with growing favor.

The advantage of the new plan is a tractor propeller with a third engine forward of the two, which can be used in conjunction with either should one fail. This we know will lift us quickly and allow us to carry fuel in superior ratio to weight.

All indications point to my getting away from New York August 1. The work of installing third motor is well under way, the men working night and day. The machine can be run on any two or all of the motors and once aloft one motor may be cut out entirely and kept for emergency, thus adding enormously to the element of safety in that there will be no difficulty in rising from a rough sea should any descent become necessary.

I have now decided to revert to the original plan and have my main supply station on the Azores at Horta Fayore instead of Ponta Del Gada, Horta being 180 miles nearer St. Johns.

BILL NOT PASSED DECLARED A LAW

Governor Says Perpetrator of Salary Increase Fraud Should Go to Prison.

Indianapolis, July 18.—"Whoever perpetrated the fraud is a consumate scoundrel and should go to the penitentiary," declared Gov. Samuel M. Ralston yesterday, in discussing the Lake county recorder's salary increase bill, which was indefinitely postponed in the last session of the legislature, yet was handed to the governor as having been passed by both houses and now appears on the statute books as a law.

"It is evident," he continued, "that a fraud has been practiced not only on me, but on the state, and I shall do my best to send the perpetrator to the penitentiary, if he becomes known."

It became known that Gov. Ralston has been conducting an investigation of his own into the manner in which the bill became a law and Bert Winters, deputy state examiner, has been in Lake county several days on orders direct from the governor. Mr. Winters, on his return, declined to discuss his mission.

Although it appears that the bill was never passed by either house, the supreme court has held that the courts cannot go behind the signatures of the governor, lieutenant governor and speaker of the house in deciding whether a bill is legal and the measure probably will continue a law, unless it is repealed at the next session of the legislature, next January.

WIFE MUST WORK FOR NOTHING

She Can't Be Allowed Claim for House Services.

Jesey City, July 16.—An agreement between husband and wife to the effect that the latter receive a weekly wage for performing household duties was held yesterday by an advisory master in the chancery court in this city to be illegal. Work performed in the home by the wife, the opinion declared, was rendered in discharge of a duty she owes the husband, and could not be construed as her sole separate account.

The opinion was handed down in a case having for its basis a mortgage claim for $5,592 by Mrs. Herman M. Wendt against property owned by her husband, $1,000 of which represented a loan and the remainder back pay for household work performed by the wife at the rate of $6 a week for sixteen years.

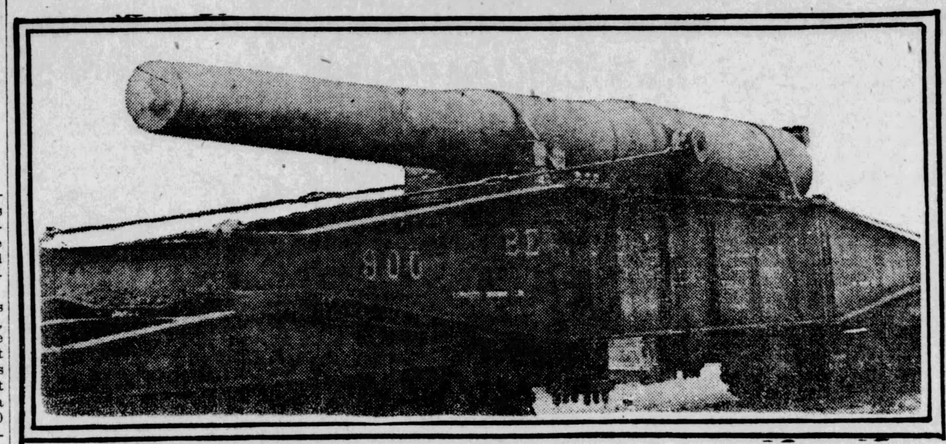
Mrs. Wendt's claim had been filed as having precedence over another mortgage claim on the same property held by a mortgage company.

LONDON GIRL WEDS PRINCE

Bourbon, Cousin of Spanish King, Married.

London, July 17.—A romantic courtship culminated yesterday in the marriage of Prince Louis of Bourbon, cousin to the king of Spain, and Miss Beatrice Harrington, a pretty London girl. The wedding was celebrated quietly in a London church without the knowledge of the royal family of Spain.

HEARD OF BIG GUNS? HERE IS WORLD'S BIGGEST, TO GUARD CANAL GATEWAY



—Photo by American Press Association.

The biggest gun in the world on its way to the arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., where its breech-loading device will be perfected preparatory to shipping it to the Panama canal fortifications.

It is possible that it will be further tested at Sandy Hook before being sent to the canal. In that case it will be held there until next spring.

The gun is 50 feet long, weighs 150 tons and fires a projectile six feet long. The gun's range is 22 to 23 miles. It is destined for the Pacific entrance to the canal.

RAIL MEN MAY SETTLE

Accept Offices of Federal Arbitration.

Chicago, July 20.—Hopes for a satisfactory adjustment of the wage dispute between the enginemen of the western railroads and their employers took definite shape today with the assembly of the federal board of mediation, whose good offices have been accepted by both sides.

William L. Chambers, chairman of the mediation board; Martin A. Knapp, federal judge, and G. W. W. Hanger, assistant commissioner of labor, arrived here yesterday to represent the government in the conferences in which the locomotive engineers will be represented by their grand chief, Warren S. Stone, and the firemen and hostlers by W. S. Carter, president of their brotherhood.

The managers' committee of the railroads involved is headed by A. W. Trenholm, of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad.

The men's leaders have left the way open for a refusal to arbitrate, but the railroad operators declare they have strong hope that a strike may be averted.

ROADS ASK FOR MEDIATION

Managers Want U. S. to Settle Differences With Men.

Chicago, July 17.—Federal mediation of the wage differences between the engineers and firemen and the management of 98 western railroads was today asked by the railroad managers' conference committee.

Formal notification of the appeal to the federal board of mediation and conciliation was given to the heads of the engineers' and firemen's unions in a letter from the managers' committee.

The employes have already declared that they will refuse federal arbitration on the contention that the railroad companies have not carried out the awards made by the federal board in other instances. Flat denial that the railroads had not carried into effect arbitration awards was made by the railroad committee in its comunication today to the employes' representatives.

MINERS PRESENT THEIR SIDE

Colorado Coal Strike Investigation Continues.

Washington, July 18.—Another brief in the congressional investigation of the Colorado coal strike was filed today with the house mines committee by E. P. Costigan, James H. Brewster and Horace N. Hawkins, representing the striking miners. It was a voluminous reply to a brief submitted some time ago by representatives of the operators.

Counsel for the miners declared the operators' brief was "a series of what we must necessarily call misstatements of fact and law." The miners' brief contained a long legal argument to show that decisions of various courts had not held the United Mine Workers of America to be an "unlawful organization."

The brief also attacked figures submitted by the operators as to production, cost of labor, wages and other details of operation and characterized as "utterly unreliable" the statements by counsel for the operators.

The brief filed today is expected to close the investigation and the committee will at once begin work on a report to the house.

Must Act to Halt the Feeble-Minded

Chicago, July 15.—"A feeble-minded man and a feeble-minded woman can produce none but feeble-minded children. Whether it is right to let such reproduce their kind is a question so new that we have as yet not come to a decision that is either ethical or moral."

Dr. Mary Pogue, of Geneva, Wis., in an address today on sterilization or segregation of mental defectives, before the convention of alienists and neurologists here, said that society had not yet been able to nerve itself to the enforcement of sterilization laws.

"Segregation probably will be more acceptable to the staffs of the various state hospitals than will sterilization," she said.

"We have always had the feeble-minded with us," continued Dr. Pogue, "without knowing they are such near neighbors. When society is informed of the great mass of them, the first impulse is to do something about it at once. There are thousands in Chicago today who are on their way to hospitals for the insane. They are begetting their kind, who will be feeble-minded.

"We want the law to give us the right to sterilize all such, or to segregate them until old age. Such laws have been set aside as unconstitutional. Perhaps this is best, as it has given us time to pause and study the situation more closely."

NEW FUNNY MAN IN CONGRESS NOW

Adam Bede and Sockless Jerry Simpson Have a Successor.

BY. J. A. MATHEWS

Washington, D. C., July 17.—A new "funny man" has appeared in the house of representtives. For a long time the house has been without a humorist. Only once in about ten years does a member appear who is capable of giving a monologue that will hold the attention of congressmen. Years ago "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, of Kansas, was the official "funny man" of the house, and old veterans in the lower branch of congress still talk about him reverently. Then Adam Bede, of Minnesota, appeared. He was a popular favorite, and was always given attention when he rose to speak.

The latest "funny man" to appear in the house never opens his mouth in debate. In fact, he is known personally only to a few members of the house. This particular humorist gives expression to his thoughts through the medium of bills and resolutions designed to heap ridicule on the Democratic party in general and William J. Bryan, the secretary of state, in particular. Needless to say, this house humorist is a Republican.

Up to a month ago Representative Edward Ebenezer Roberts, of Nevada, was unknown to fame outside the state of which he is a spokesman in congress. He was an obscure member, whose name was never heard except when it was pronounced on the roll call of the house. Then the daughter of Mr. Roberts decided to wed. She was married to a celebrity known far and wide wherever the baseball tongue is spoken. Miss Hazel Roberts, daughter of the Nevada representative, married Walter Johnson, the peerless pitcher of the Washington American league baseball team. Miss Roberts was prominent socially in Washington, as is her mother, but the family became known nationally as a result of the wedding with the noted twirler.

It was just about this time that Mr. Roberts began the introduction of a series of bills and resolutions that attracted widespread attention. These measures have greatly irritated members of the Democratic party. Instead of heaping abuse on that political organization for alleged sins of omission and commission Mr. Roberts resorted to satire and ridicule. One of the bills offered by Mr. Roberts provides for the erection of a monument at Washington in commemoration of the discovery of "The Constitution of Freedom," a term employed by President Wilson in describing the purposes of the Democratic party in putting through the tariff bill, the banking law, and the trust bills.

President Wilson's announcement some weeks ago that the supposed depression in business was purely "psychological," or a state of mind, so to speak, inspired Mr. Roberts to present a bill reading in part as follows: "That the secretary of commerce be, and he is hereby, directed to establish and maintain a bureau of psychology in Washington for the purpose of research as to the causes of business depression now existing, and that the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated, and the same shall be expended under the direction of the secretary of commerce."

A few days before Independence Day it became known that the secretary of state planned to spend the glorious Fourth in North Carolina. It was announced that he would make four addresses in the Tar Heel state on that date, receiving $250 for each appearance. Mr. Roberts thereupon offered a resolution as follows:

"That on Friday of each week it shall be in order for the speaker to entertain a motion for the house to listen to lectures by members of the house and senate, as well as members of the cabinet, and to admit the general public to the galleries at popular prices, in order to encourage and foster a home industry and to obviate the necessity of its own members and those of the senate and cabinet leaving Washington on lecture trips during the session of congress, and for further purpose of providing revenue for candidates in close congressional districts."

SEES WILSON ON THE WAY

Dr. Shaw Believes President Will Be for Suffrage.

New York, July 18.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the suffragist leader, now that William J. Bryan has come out in favor of votes for women, believes that President Wilson will not be long after his secretary of state in assuming the same position.

"I am sure," she said yesterday in the course of the jubilee at national headquarters over the Bryan statement, "when the question comes up next year in the legislature of President Wilson's own state he will follow the example of Mr. Bryan."

TRY TO FIX NEW HAVEN

Directors and Attorney General in Conference.

Washington, July 20.—President Hustis, of the New Haven railroad; Morefield Storey, general counsel for the system; President Hadley, of Yale University, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, all directors of the road, conferred today with Attorney General McReynolds and Assistant Attorney General Gregory, in the hope of reaching some agreement for the dissolution of the New Haven merger without an anti-trust suit.

The directors refused to make any statement when they went into conference with the attorney general.

After an hour's conference the directors left the department to confer among themselves while the attorney general took under advisement their proposals.

It was understood that the directors had not changed their position in regard to the disposition of the Boston & Maine stock owned by the New Haven, which has proved a stumbling block to a settlement. They were said to have suggested that the question of the Boston & Maine disposition be held in abeyance for the time being with the idea that the legislature of Massachusets, which has imposed a condition on the sale of the stock, may remove the condition at some future time.

Experts Lay Insanity to Use of Liquor

Chicago, July 15. — Alcohol was definitely condemned here yesterday as a drug responsible for a large proportion of the epilepsy, feeble mindedness, insanity and other forms of degeneracy afflicting mankind. The convention of allenists and neurologists adopted resolutions demanding nationwide prohibition.

"It has been established that alcohol is a poison directly affecting the brain and other tissues, and that its effects are responsible for a large part of the various forms of insanity and degeneracy," the resolutions read.

"The laws of many states make alcohol freely available for drinking purposes, and thereby contribute to the physical and moral degradation of the people. We unqualifiedly condemn the use of alcohol as a beverage, and recommend that the various states enact laws to eliminate such use."

The resolutions presented by the committee on alcoholism as a factor of insanity were unanimously adopted.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, July 20.—Wheat opened slightly lower today with the weakness shown by cables. Black rust reports from the northwest, which are expected to be the ruling factor in the trading, did not have great weight on the early trading. Some reports were that there has been considerable spread of the rust in the early wheat, which could be counted on to reduce the yield. Indications were that there was little rust in the late wheat. The uncertainty of the reports made sellers cautious. Any confirmation of early reports was awaited as a help to values. World shipments were smaller than expected, and news from Russia and Argentina was unfavorable. But continued liberal movement of American wheat had its weakening effect on the market.

	High.	Low.	Close July 20.	Close July 18.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash, old..	....	....	81¼	81¼
July 81	81¼	79¾	81¼	81¼
Sept. 81¼	81⅝	81½	81½	81⅝
Dec. 84⅜	85⅝	84¾	85¼	85⅛
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	73¾	73¾
July, old.. 73½	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	73½
July, new. 73½	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	73¼
Sept. 70½	71¼	70½	71¼	70½
Dec. 58⅝	59¼	58¾	59½	58⅞
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	39½	40
July 39⅜	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	39¾
Sept. 37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	37¼
Dec. 38⅝	39	38⅝	39	38½
Clover Seed—				
Cash 8.65	8.75	8.65	8.75	8.65
Oct. 8.95	9.00	8.95	9.00	8.90
Dec. 8.92½	8.97½	8.92½	8.97½	8.87½
March ...9.00	9.02½	9.00	9.02½	8.95
Rye—				
No. 2 old	....	....	62	62
No. 2 new	....	....	59	59
Alsike—				
Aug. 9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.10
Dec. 9.05	9.05	8.95	8.95	9.05
March ...9.10	9.10	9.02½	9.02½	9.12½
Timothy—				
Cash 2.80	2.90	2.80	2.95	2.80
Sept. 3.05	3.10	3.05	3.10	3.00
Oct.	....	2.95	3.00	2.92½
Dec.	....	....	3.05	2.97½
CHICAGO.				
Wheat				
July 79¼	79⅜	79	79⅜	79¼
Sept. 78⅜	79¼	78⅜	79¼	78⅜
Dec. 81⅝	82¼	81⅜	82	81⅜
Corn—				
July, old.. 68½	69⅛	68¼	68⅞	68½
July, new. 69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	69⅜
Sept., old. 66½	67⅛	66¼	67¼	66⅜
Sept., new 66⅞	67⅝	66¾	67½	66⅝
Dec., new. 56⅜	56⅝	56	56½	56⅛
Oats—				
July 36⅜	37	36⅜	36⅞	36⅛
Sept. 34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼	34⅜
Dec. 36	36⅝	36	36⅜	36¼
May 38½	39¼	38½	39¼	38⅜
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.				
Pork—				
July 22.75	....	....	22.80	22.75
Sept. 21.40	21.40	21.10	21.10	21.25
Lard—				
July 10.15	....	....	10.12	10.20
Sept. 10.32	10.32	10.20	10.22	10.30
Oct. 10.32	10.32	10.25	10.25	10.35
Ribs—				
July 12.17	12.17	12.07	12.07	12.20
Sept. 12.07	12.07	11.95	11.95	12.05
Oct. 11.62	11.62	11.52	11.52	11.62
MINNEAPOLIS.				
Wheat—				
July	....	....	85⅝	85⅝
Sept.	....	....	81	80⅝
DULUTH.				
Wheat—				
July 90⅝	....	....	90⅝	90⅜
Sept. 81⅜	....	....	82½	82¼

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, July 20.—Butter—Creamery, extras in solids, 30@30½c; prints, 31@31½c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 25½@26c; process, extras, 25½@26c; do. firsts, 24½@25c; fancy dairy extra, 22@23c; choice, 20@21c; packing stock No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2, 17@17½c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 16½@17c; do. choice, 16c; brick, fancy, 17@17½c; choice, 16½c; Swiss fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18½c; blocks, 19c; imported fancy, 24@25c; limburger, fancy, 17c; do. choice, 17c; hand chese, 80c per box. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, free cases, 23½c; do. extra firsts, free cases, 2c; fresh gathered firsts, 20½c; do. seconds, 17½c. Poultry—Live chickens, 15@15½c; spring broilers, 1¼@1½ lbs., 20@22c; 1¾@2 lbs., 22@24c; spring ducks, 16@17c; do. runners, 13c; young geese, 16@17c. Potatoes—Early Shoe, Star brand, $2.75@3.00 a bbl.; new home-grown, 90c@$1.00 a bushel.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, July 20.—Butter, higher; creameries, 21@27½c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 13,741 cases; at mark, cases included, 15½@18¾c; ordinary firsts, 17½@18c; firsts, 18½@19c. Potatoes, unsettled; Illinois, Kansas and Missouri Ohios, 65@80c; home-grown Ohios, $1.25@1.40 per bag; Virginia, barrels, $3.10@3.25; receipts, 70 cars. Poultry, alive, higher; springs, 18@21c; fowls, 15½c.

New York Produce.

New York, July 20.—Flour, steady; spring patents, $4.40@4.60; winter straights, $4.00@4.20; winter patents, $4.25@4.50; spring clears, $4.00@4.15; extra No. 1 winter, $3.60@3.85; extra No. 2, $3.40@3.55. Wheat was easier under good weather. Sept., 86 15-16@87 3-16c. Pork, firm; mess, $24.00@24.50; family, $24.00@25.00; short clears, $20.50@22.50. Beef, firm; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $18.00@19.00. Lard, easy; middle west, $10.25@10.35. Molasses, dull; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay, firm; No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.05@1.10; No. 3, 85@90c; shipping, 80c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 28½@29½c; Central America, 25½c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 30c; seconds, 28@29c. Raw sugar, steady; molasses sugar, 2.62c; centrifugal, 3.26c; refined steady; cut loaf, 5.30c; crushed, 5.20c; mould A, 4.85c; cubes, 4.65c; XXXX powdered, 4.55c; powdered, 4.50c; fine granulated, 4.40c; diamond A, 4.40c; confectioners, 4.30c; No. 1, 4.20c.

Dressed poultry, dull; western chickens, frozen, 14½@20c; fowls, 12@19c; turkeys, 25@26c.

Butter steady; receipts, 7,460 tubs; creamery, extras, 27½@28½c; firsts, 24½@27c; seconds, 22@24c; process, extras, 22½@23c; ladles firsts, 20@20½c; seconds, 19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18½c. Cheese easy; receipts, 2,700 boxes; state whole milk, fresh colored, specials, 14¾@15c; white, 14¾@15c; white or colored, average fancy, 14¼@14½c; skims, 4@11½c. Eggs steady; receipts, 10,000 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 24@26c; extra firsts, 22½@23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 18@20c; nearby hennery white, 24@28c. Poultry firm; western chickens, broilers, 24½@26c; fowls, 17⅝@18½c; turkeys, 15@15½c.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, July 20.—Cattle, receipts, 800; market 15 to 25c lower; choice fat steers, $8.25@8.75; choice butcher steers, $7.50@7.75; choice heifers, $7.00@7.25; choice butcher bulls, $6.50@6.75; choice cows, $5.25@6.00; milchers and springers, $5.00@7.00. Calves, receipts 500; market, 25@50c lower; choice veal calves, $10.00@10.25; fair to good, $8.50@9.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 200; market, strong to 25c lower; good to choice spring lambs, $7.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.00@6.50; good to choice clipped wethers, $5.00@5.50; choice ewes, $4.00@4.50. Hogs, receipts 3,500; market, 5 to 10c higher; Yorkers, heavies and mediums, $9.30; light Yorkers and pigs, $9.35; roughs, $8.20; stags, $6.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; $9.00@9.10; fair steers, $6.80@8.00; heifers, $7.90@9.00@9.10; fair steers, $6.80@9.00; heifers, $7.90@8.35; fat cows, $6.60@7.00; fair cows, $5.40@5.90; butcher bulls, $7.40@7.90; milch cows, $50@80. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; higher; prime heavies, $9.40@9.45; heavy mixed, $9.40@9.45; mediums and Yorkers, $9.55@9.62½; pigs, $9.40@9.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,500; slow; top sheep, $5.75; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 1,300; slow; top, $10.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; strong; bulk, $8.85@9.05; light, $8.70@9.15; mixed, $8.60@9.15; heavy, $8.45@9.15; rough, $8.45@8.60; pigs, $7.75@9.00. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; steady; beeves, $7.70@9.90; steers, $6.40@8.30; stockers and feeders, $5.80@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.90@9.10; calves, $7.70@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 26,000; weak; sheep, $5.15@6.00; yearlings, $5.60@7.00; lambs, $6.00@8.40.

HINDUS, BARRED, FORCE RIOT

Engage Canadians in Battle on Ship.

Vancouver, B. C., July 20.—No move will be made for a couple of days to take out of the harbor the steamer Komagata Maru and her 300 Hindu passengers who have been refused landing by the Canadian immigration authorities. Such was the decision reached today. The likelihood is that the Canadian cruiser Rainbow will be ready then to cross from Esquimalt, the British naval station, where she has been repairing for the purpose of convoying the Japanese vessel beyond the three-mile limit, if not further.

The Hindus on the Komagata Maru are in a jubilant mood today, though relaxing none of their watchfulness. The tug Sea Lion is circling around the big vessel and relays of men are standing guard to give the alarm for repelling boarders. On shore there is a division in the ranks of local Hindus and in the Sikh temple last night there was the nearest approach to trouble there has been seen in Hindutown for some time, when one accused another of treachery.

Of the men wounded in Sunday morning's battle, only two of the police remain in the hospital suffering from their injuries and they, it is expected, will be out in the course of a few days.

A pitched battle between immigration inspectors, special police and the Hindus took place on board the Komagata Sunday when the ship's officers asked shore aid in handling their belligerent passengers. The Hindus, it was said, used force in preventing the officers from getting the ship under way.

The Komataga has been in the harbor three months, during which the Hindus have been in an ugly mood and this has been intensified since the Dominion government decided that they are undesirable aliens and not entitled to entry.

ENGLISH WHEAT CROP IS BIG

Washington, July 18.—Estimates of grain crops of European countries, cabled today by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, to the department of agriculture here, show:

England, including Wales: Wheat, 56,448,000 bushels, or 6.2 per cent more than last year; barley, 51,093,000 bushels, or 3 per cent less; oats, 89,827,000 bushels, or 1.8 per cent less.

Italy: Wheat, 172,697,000 bushels, or 19.5 per cent less.

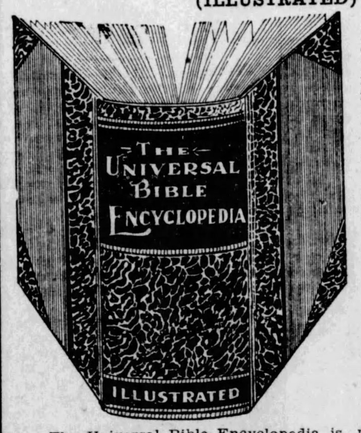
Hungary, excluding Crotia and Slavonia: Barley, 69,557,000 bushels, or 12.9 per cent less; oats, 89,544,000 bushels, or 10.3 per cent less.

Prussia: Rye, 361,672,000 bushels, or .9 per cent less.

What Does the Bible Really Mean?

You cannot know the real meaning of the Great Book unless you know the meaning of its thousands of allusions—unless you have the historical and critical explanations to shed light on nearly every paragraph. And these explanations you can get through the most marvelous compendium of religious and historical data ever printed—

THE UNIVERSAL BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA
(ILLUSTRATED)



This book of 1443 pages contains historical and critical explanations of all religious subjects — including Biblical Antiquities, Biographies of those whose names are mentioned in the Bible, the geography that shows where each important event occurred, and a complete natural history of the Biblical era.

Every one of these is illuminated with complete Bible references.

The Editor-in-Chief of this stupendous work is Rev. William W. Davies, A. M., B. D., Ph. D. He was assisted by a corps of the world's most eminent scholars, historians and philosophers.

The Universal Bible Encyclopedia is printed on heavy book paper, bound durably in half morocco, with pebbled edges to the leaves.

There are 800 engravings and maps, illustrating every phase of the great work—and full page reproductions of famous religious paintings.

THE WEEKLY BLADE OFFERS THIS BOOK TO READERS AT ONE-FIFTH THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Some of the 100,000 Facts About This Great Book

Size of book, 7½ x 10¾ inches.

1443 pages.

800 engravings and maps.

Copies of famous paintings.

Comprehensive Biblical chronology.

Dictionary of obsolete and ambiguous words.

Tables of weights, measures and money mentioned in Bible.

Jewish calendar.

100,000 facts on all subjects of interest.

Biographies of Bible men and women.

Complete geography of Biblical movements and events.

Natural history of Biblical era.

Special Price Only

$1.36

Receivers pay express charges, which are very small and cannot minimize this great bargain.

Of course you want a copy of this book. You need it for yourself—for your children. So send $1.36 in stamps or money order before our supply is exhausted.

ADDRESS: Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, O.

Post-paid **5c**

Latest Style Novelty Cap

Don't miss the hundreds of wonderful offers shown in our new Bargain Book just out. Many others like this splendid new novelty cap for only 5c postpaid.

Order Now

Send 5c in stamps today and get one of these handsome and useful dust caps may be used for motoring, housework or for street wear; made of good quality white gingham with black rings. Deep turn back fold, finished with handsome combination lace and insertion and elastic at back. Order by No. 26AB. We pay postage. Your money back if not absolutely satisfied. Special price, now, only 5c

Send For Bargain Book

of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. SEND SURE TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. & H. WALKER 916 Herr's Island Ave. PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARBAJAL NOTED AS ABLE JURIST

Huerta's Successor Has Engaged Little in Mexican Politics.

Washington, July 16.—Francisco Carbajal, recently appointed minister of foreign relations in the Huerta cabinet, and who, under the Mexican constitution, succeeds to the presidency with the retirement of General Huerta, is one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of Mexico.

He has never engaged in political affairs in Mexico, adhering strictly to the practice of his profession and his duties on the bench. At the time of his appointment to the foreign ministry, Senor Carbajal was chief justice of the supreme court of Mexico, a position which he had held previously, as a new chief justice is chosen from among the members of the supreme bench every year. He is a native of the state of Campeche.

Acted as Peace Emissary.

In May, 1911, Senor Carbajal was the head of the peace commission sent by President Diaz to confer with Francisco Madero at Juarez for the purpose of arranging for the abdication of Don Porfirio. Now, for the second time, he is called upon to act as a go-between for the old and the new, the established government and the revolutionaries.

Senor Carbajal is credited with leanings toward the avowed purposes of the constitutionalist movement. It was because of this reputed sympathy with the revolutionists, it was reported from Mexico City last week, that Carbajal was chosen by Huerta to head the federal government during the period necessarily elapsing between his own retirement and the taking over of the capital by the constitutionalists.

Not Acceptable to Rebels.

Agents of the revolutionists here today asserted that Carbajal was one of two judges of the supreme court who refused to sign a report declaring Huerta's accession to the presidency legal.

The constitutionalists speak favorably of Senor Carbajal as a man of high character, ability, and personal integrity. They refuse to accept him, however, not on personal grounds, but because, they say, they must make a clean sweep in the capital and not build at all on the wreck of the Huerta government. To accept continuity of power from Carbajal, constitutionalists assert, would imply the legalization of all of Huerta's acts. This is contrary to their intentions.

SAYS SIX MONTHS WILL SEE HUERTA VERY POPULAR

Havana, July 17.—The former Mexican minister of commerce, Querido Moheno, prior to his departure here yesterday for New York, via Key West, said Huerta's resignation was no surprise to him and expressed the belief that a constitutionalist government would be short-lived.

"Within 90 days," he added, "the people who are now shouting approval will cry death to the revolution. In six months Huerta will be the most popular man in Mexico, because the Latin race always pities the fallen and opposes the powerful."

The American customs inspectors refused to allow Senora Moheno to take aboard the steamer Miami hats trimmed with aigrettes, because such plumage is forbidden entry into the United States. She sent them back with a friend to Mexico, and Senor Moheno, learning of the prohibition, exclaimed:

"This could only be expected from an American."

THREE VESSELS ARE LOST

Crews Safe off East Coast of Cape Breton.

Halifax, July 20.—None of the three vessels which went ashore in the vicinity of Scatari island, off the eastern coast of Cape Breton, during the storm of Saturday and Sunday, can be saved, according to advices received today. Although the crews had some difficulty in reaching shore, no lives were lost.

The holds of the Norwegian steamer Ragna, which was run on the reefs at Balene, near Louisberg, were full of water today. The Ragna, which registered 1,050 tons, was bound from Chester, Pa., for St. Anns, C. B., in ballast.

The decks of the Cuban steamer Cienefugeos, stranded on Scatari island, were awash. The Cienefugoes had on board a cargo of hard pine from Gulport for Montreal. The American schooner Harold C. Berehr was breaking up on the reefs of Scatari Island. The Beecher was loaded with sand. At the other extremity of Nova Scotia, the American four-masted schooner Clarence H. Venner, which was bound from New York for Halifax with coal, has gone to pieces on the ledges off Cape Sable island.

"BARREL STAVE" WHISKY TAX

Liquor Soaks Into the Wood and Is Steamed Out.

Chicago, July 17.—"Barrel stave" whisky is a variety of the liquor that Judge Landis has under consideration today in the federal court. He was informed yesterday that it is obtained by steaming from the staves of emptied barrels the 14 barrels or so of whisky that soaks into them while the spirit is being aged in wood.

An extracting company appealed to have the revenue tax lifted from this product on the ground that it already had paid tax once.

KING GEORGE CRITICIZED BY BRITISH PAPERS

Liberal Sympathizers Believe He Has Gone Too Far in Getting Into Home Rule Fight.

London, July 21.—While the leaders of the Liberals, Conservatives, Nationalists and Ulster Unionists were in conference today at Buckingham palace, endeavoring to find a solution of the home rule problem, preparations were being made by the chief Unionist organizer for a general election. He sent orders to all the constituencies to prepare for an election three weeks after the conference, as the leaders are convinced that no matter what may be done at Buckingham palace the house of commons soon must be dissolved.

During the time the conferees sat around the table in Buckingham Palace they found an opportunity to discuss many points of difference and before adjourning touched on the question of the exclusion of the county of Tyrone from the operations of the Irish home rule bill, a point which everybody recognizes as the most thorny one of the whole subject.

King in the Papers.

For the first time in his reign, King George is criticized strongly, though respectfully, by some of the very important Liberal newspapers, which express the belief today that if his majesty forced the holding of a conference on the home rule question, he overstepped the constitutional duty of a limited monarch and interfered with the rights of parliament and the responsibility of the cabinet.

The Manchester Guardian says:

"Any such transfer of the substance of responsibility and initiative, if it has actually taken place, is, of course, to be deprecated."

The Daily News takes a stronger attitude, saying:

"There are profound misgivings on the Liberal bench, where impatience at the obstacles put in the path of the government is reaching the breaking point. It is asked with growing indignation whether the story of the past two years is to be the experience of parliament whenever a Liberal government is engaged in passing Liberal measures. Have we only escaped the domination of the house of lords to discover that the aristocracy has equally formidable resources at its command to defeat the will of the country?"

The Daily Citizen, the official organ of the labor unions, under the heading, "Buckingham Palace Again," denounces the alleged interference of the throne and says:

"The house of commons and not some private room in a king's palace is the proper place to debate and settle political differences."

Crowds to See Leaders.

So deep is the interest taken by the public of all classes in the crisis which has arisen over the Irish home rule question that great crowds gathered today outside Buckingham palace to witness the arrival of the various party leaders who are to participate in the conference inaugurated by King George with a view to bringing about a peaceable settlement.

The Rt. Hon. James Lowther, speaker of the house of commons, who was chosen to preside over the conference, was the first to put in an appearance. He was quickly followed by the eight men who represent the various parties—Liberal, Unionist, Nationalist and Ulsterite. All came in motor cars with the exception of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who walked.

King George with Baron Stamfordham, his private secretary, received the statesmen in the chamber where the privy council always meets and he shook hands cordially with all of them. Probably this was the first time that John E. Redmond and John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leaders, had ever exchanged greetings with their sovereign as it had been the practice of Nationalist members of parliament to remain away from all functions where members of the house of commons were likely to be brought into contact with royalty.

The meeting of the Conservative and Liberal leaders on such intimate footing was apparently friendly, but could not have been cordial. Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law have been barely on speaking terms as Mr. Law practically accused the premier in the house of commons of lying about recent government plans to suppress the Ulster voters.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, leader of the Unionists in the house of lords, and David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, two of the other conferees, represent the most extreme aristocratic and democratic schools of British politics and are generally believed to be bitter personal enemies.

At the same time the members of the Irish Nationalist and Ulster Unionist factions could not have felt much pleasure in finding themselves in such close association.

The conference at Buckingham palace, after being in session for only about an hour and a half, adjourned for the day, but will meet again tomorrow.

THREATENS BOMB IN COURT

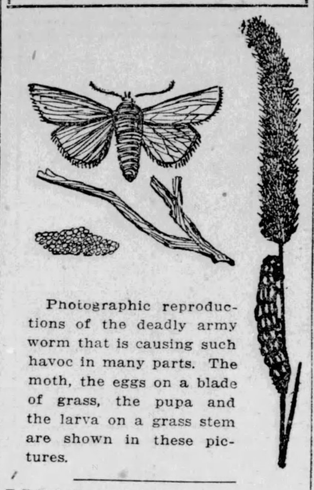
Militant Suffragette Makes Threat When Arraigned.

London, July 20.—"The next bomb I explode will be in the police courts and I hope it will be soon."

This was the parting shot from Annie Bell, militant suffragette, to the magistrate at Westminster as he committed her for trial today on the double charge of attempting to destroy on May 10 the Metropolitan Tabernacle in South London and on July 12 the old church of St. John Evangelist.

Miss Bell enlivened the sitting of the court by singing the Marseillaise and shouting and struggling with the court attendants. She chaffed the magistrate on the futility of sending her to prison saying: "If I have been there 10 times I have never yet served my sentence."

Here's Fellow That Causes the Trouble



Photographic reproductions of the deadly army worm that is causing such havoc in many parts. The moth, the eggs on a blade of grass, the pupa and the larva on a grass stem are shown in these pictures.

MME. CAILLAUX PLEASED, SO FAR

Parisienne Likes Way Trial for Killing Calmette Is Going.

Paris, July 21.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux was up at 7 this morning, preparing for the second day's hearing of the charge against her of the willful murder on March 16 of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro.

The wife of the former premier and minister of finances took an early breakfast, and before 8 o'clock was waiting for her husband, who, however, did not call at the prison of the Conciergerie till between 9 and 10 o'clock. The prisoner and her husband conversed for half an hour, and afterward she lunched.

"I feel better than I did yesterday," Mme. Caillaux said to the prison warden when he inquired today about her health. The prisoner had previously looked through a mass of morning papers and had found that generally she had been sympathetically treated. The stenographic report of her testimony filled 16 columns in some of the newspapers and besides this there were many appreciations of her dextrous arrangement of facts and the feeling she had put into her descriptions of her agony.

The court was a little late in assembling today, and meanwhile Mme. Caillaux talked over her case with Fernand Labori, her advocate, in a private waiting room.

Office Boys Testify.

Two office boys from the Figaro were the first witnesses today. They described the arrival at the offices of the Figaro on the day of the crime of Mme. Caillaux. They told how she waited and gave details of her entrance into the room occupied by Gaston Calmette, and of their hearing shots. One of the boys, Adrien Nicet, crouched down on the witness stand and uttered a series of low cries to show how he had found M. Calmette sheltering himself behind his desk.

Paul Bourget, the "immortal," who was with Calmette in his office at the moment when Mme. Caillaux's card was brought in, then told the jury of the incident.

"'You will not see her,' I said.

"'I cannot refuse to receive a woman,' he replied."

The scene of the shooting was then reconstructed by a succession of employes of the Figaro.

Judge Albanel then asked Mme. Caillaux if she had anything to say about the Victor Fabre document, and Mme. Caillaux replied:

"I had no fear of that because I knew the part my husband had taken in the Rochette affair."

Then alluding to her calmness after the shooting, Mme. Caillaux said: "All the world knew that night the condition of M. Calmette except myself and I did not know until the next day that my action was irreparable."

Maitre Labori remarked to the court that two of the documents found upon the person of Gaston Calmette had been sent to President Poincare and that all the others had been sent to Georges Prestat, the president of the board of directors of the Figaro.

At 4:30 o'clock the court took a recess.

Mme. Caillaux took frequent notes of the testimony during the day, writing on a pad placed upon her knees, and she accumulated quite a large portfolio.

TALK NEW HAVEN ARRESTS

Cabinet Members Discuss Prosecution of R. R. Heads.

Washington, July 21.—Practically all the time at the cabinet meeting today was devoted to discussion of the government's antitrust suit, to dissolve the New Haven railroad merger. Attorney General McReynolds presented a complete statement of the efforts of the department of justice to bring the railroad system within the law without a court fight.

Criminal prosecution of a number of directors of the New Haven railroad system, among whom are some of the greatest financiers of the country, is believed to be the latest plan of the government.

That the criminal prosecutions will be pushed simultaneously with the civil suit to dissolve the New Haven became known yesterday with the failure of a final effort on the part of Attorney General McReynolds and a committee of New Haven directors to settle the problem without recourse to litigation.

Both the criminal and civil prosecutions will be taken under the Sherman law, and the whole case is regarded by the department of justice as the most important legal undertaking undertaken by the Wilson administration and one of the most important "trust" suits on record.

RAILROADS ARE FINED $30,000

Chicago, July 18.—Eight railroads, one of which is the Baltimore & Ohio, were fined an aggregate of $30,000 today by Federal Judge Landis for violation of the law providing that live stock in transit must be fed and watered at least once every 28 hours.

HUERTA SAILS, BUT MEXICO IS STILL AT WAR

Carbajal Won't Surrender Unless Carranza Agrees Not to Wreak Vengeance.

Washington, July 21.—Provisional President Carbajal does not intend to surrender unconditionally to General Carranza, and will concentrate his military forces and resist an invasion rather than permit the constitutionalists to enter Mexico City without previous agreements not to wreak vengeance on the lives and property of those who supported General Huerta.

This was the tenor of information from authoritative sources today in Mexico City to Washington diplomats. It created a feeling of pessimism in some quarters over the possibility of an amicable settlement of the revolution. Emilo Rabasa, head of the delegation which represented General Huerta at the Niagara conference, arrived here today and discussed the situation, first with the South American mediators, and then at the Mexican embassy.

Huerta Boards Cruiser.

Puerto, July 21.—General Victoriano Huerta, ex-president of Mexico, left his country last night and is on his way to Kingston, Jamaica.

Accompanied by Senora Huerta and their unmarried daughters, Elena, Eva and Zelia, General Blanquet, the ex-minister of war, Senora Blanquet and their daughter, General Huerta boarded the German cruiser Dresden shortly after 5 o'clock last evening. Two hours later Captain Kohler gave orders to get under way.

Unless some unexpected complication arises, the remainder of Huerta's friends, relatives and military officers, who fled with him from the capital and elected the existence of exiles rather than give their active support to the new government, will also be at sea today.

In the interval between Huerta's going aboard and the sailing of the Dresden, the other members of the party who had been left ashore were preparing to go aboard the British cruiser Bristol, where they will be cared for until the passenger steamer Mexico arrives to carry them in the wake of their chief.

Huerta Refers to Wilson.

General Huerta referred to President Wilson in a conversation with the newspaper men just before leaving shore. He professed deep regard for the American people, characterizing the statement that he was an enemy of the United States as a "lie." There was a marked contrast between the departure of General Huerta and that of General Porfirio Diaz. The going of Huerta was absolutely devoid of demonstrations, nor was there a crowd of any sort along the river bank when he went away or prior to the sailing of the Dresden.

Carries Only Cigarette.

Gen. Huerta carried nothing except his black paper cigarette.

Blanquet was at his side, both hands laden with suit cases.

Huerta's face lightened somewhat when the correspondents approached and began to talk to them.

"But there is absolutely nothing I want to say to you," he said.

"What about Bryan? What do you think of him?" asked one man.

"I want to say nothing whatever, about him," replied the ex-president.

Another asked him about President Wilson.

"Mr. Wilson is President of the United States," he answered, "and I respect him. I must be careful what I say about him, too, for let me remind you that in all this affair I have never officially mentioned his name. The nearest I came to it was in my note of resignation, and then only by inference.

"Oh, yes, yes, he has spoken of me many times indeed. He has been kind enough to send me messages, but I never have felt like using his name. However, as a matter of fact, do you know, Wilson, Carranza and Villa are my best friends. They have introduced me rather widely. I am merely one of the sons of Mexico, no more important myself than any one of these."

He waved his hands to include a little group of officers and laboring men, who had gath red to hear him.

POSED AS MAN FOR 10 YEARS

Florida Woman Lived With Another as Husband.

Tampa, Fla., July 20.—It has been discovered that Hiram E. Calder, who died at Orlando, and who was for 10 years a resident of this city, was a woman. "He" lived with a woman who posed as "his" wife.

WOODRUFF ESTATE DROPS

Former Lieutenant Governor of New York Leaves But $300,000.

New York, July 20.—Contrary to the belief of his friends, Timothy L. Woodruff, once lieutenant governor of the state, did not die a millionaire. It is learned that his estate will net about $300,000.

SNAKE SWALLOWS A LOCKET

Denver, Colo., July 20.—That snakes swallow bright objects has been demonstrated by Harry Godfrey, when he killed a large snake, and on skinning the reptile noticed a bulging spot on its body. He investigated further and found it to be a small gold locket with a stone setting and the letters "F. M. A. to E. G. R., Des Moines, Ia., June 1, 1903," engraved on it.

GEORGIA WOMEN LOSE

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—An adverse report was recommended by the state senate committee on constitutional amendments yesterday on the measure to give Georgia women the right to vote in state and county elections. Similar action was taken recently by a house committee.

TO CARE FOR BANK CLERKS

New York, July 18.—Men prominent in banking circles in New York and Chicago, mostly members of the American Bankers' Association, have organized the "Bankers' Health Commission." The object is to assist banks all over the country in taking care of employes who may need medical attention.

Senate Confirms New Minister to Sweden

IRA NELSON MORRIS.

Washington, July 17.—The reported opposition to Ira Nelson Morris, appointed by President Wilson as minister to Sweden, did not materialize in the senate, and Mr. Morris was unanimously confirmed.

It had been stated that the objection to him was because of his affiliation with the meat trust interests.

DEFENDS POLICY OF BRYAN

Former U. S. Minister Attacks Roosevelt's Canal Dealings.

Washington, July 21.—Every senator and representative has received a brief in support of Secretary of State Bryan's apologetic $25,000,000 Colombian treaty.

The document, which is entitled "Why the Pending Treaty with Colombia Should Be Ratified; a Summary of the Incontestable Historical Facts," was written by Hannis Taylor, forme: United States minister to Spain, who is counsel for Colombia.

In concluding his statement Mr. Taylor takes occasion to deny the report that he is to receive $1,000,000 if Colombia gets the $25,000,000. He says he is "to receive just and reasonable compensation for my services when they are concluded."

Mr. Taylor charges that Roosevelt robbed Colombia of Panama.

"In the history of the law of nations," he says, "no near approximation can be found to the process through which the military and naval power of the United States prevented the military forces of Colombia from suppressing a revolution upon her own soil. And the political power of the United States then within less than two days recognized the outcome of such a revolution as an independent member of the family of nations.

"Such conduct upon the part of the United States rendered it 'responsible for a just and ample redress.' The double liability resting upon the United States for 'just and ample redress' is beyond all controversy so far as international law is concerned.

"There never has been but one open question in the case; after President Roosevelt's admission, 'I took the canal zone,' nothing remained for his successors but the ascertainment of the extent of 'a just and ample redress.' Under such circumstances, could any high-thoughted or chivalrous American desire that an expression of regret should be withheld?"

10 LOSE LIVES IN STORM

Henderson, Ky., Has a Disastrous Gale.

Henderson, Ky., July 17.—A storm, which struck Henderson yesterday afternoon, resulted in at least 10 deaths. Many persons were injured.

The property loss is placed at more than $500,000. Henderson is in darkness, the electric light plant having been put out of commission.

Identified dead:

MRS. WILLIAM SUELL.

BONNIE SUELL, 14, nephew of Mrs. Suell.

Missing:

Three employes of the Crane Furnitnure Manufacturing Co., whose plant was wrecked:

Fatally injured:

DAVID BANKS, capitalist, thrown from horse and skull fractured.

MRS. R. G. WHITLEDGE, struck by a falling tree.

Mrs. Suell and her nephew were killed as they were seated in their home.

The plant of the Crane Furniture Co. was lifted up by the wind and set down upon the Suell residence, crushing it like an eggshell. The other members of the family were away from home at the time.

The storm was the worst that has struck Henderson in many years, and extended south of the city for several miles. The damage in the country districts will be heavy. Many of the largest buildings in the city were either wrecked or badly damaged.

WOMAN MAY REFUSE TO EAT

I. W. W. Leader Is Sentenced to Three Months in Workhouse.

New York, July 20.—Becky Edelson, a woman leader of the I. W. W., was sentenced today to serve three months in the workhouse for inciting a throng of her followers to riot in Union Square last April. Given the choice of a prison term or furnishing a $300 bond to keep the peace, she elected to go to the workhouse. Her friends assert that she will start a hunger strike.

WOMEN WHIP GERMAN EDITOR

Thrash Published Who Called Them 'Hysterical, Characterless Females.'

Stuttgart, July 20.—Two women Socialists entered the office of the Schwafbische Tages-Zeitung yesterday and administered a merciless thrashing to Herr Koerner, the editor of that paper. They pummeled him for five minutes because his paper had described the women who had attended an anti-militarist meeting as "hysterical, characterless females."

N. H. MINORITY ASKS RECEIVER

Stockholders Want Claims Aggregating $306,000,000 Prosecuted.

Boston, Mass., July 17.—The appointment of receiver, special master, or other official to prosecute claims aggregating $306,000,000 against defendant directors and estates of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is asked in a suit filed in the supreme court today. The action is brought by Whipple, Sears & Ogden, representing minority stockholders of the company.

The suit, in which the attorneys recently demanded that the directors join, is designed to force restitution from those responsible, of funds alleged to have been illegally expended in building up the New Haven system. Judge Brady issued an order of notice returnable next Friday to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed and why an injunction against the disposition of the defendant's stock should not be issued.

The defendants, who include various New Haven directors since 1903 and estates of deceased directors, are:

William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, H. McK. Twombley, George McC. Miller, George J. Brush, James S. Hemingway, A. H. Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Charles F. Brooker, D. Newton Barney, James H. Elton, Henry K. McHarg, Robert W. Taft, William Skinner, Charles S. Mellen, Alexander Cochrane, J. P. Morgan estate, Edwin Milner estate, I. DeV. Warner estate, Amory A. Lawrence estate.

In addition the plaintiffs name John L. Billard, George F. Baker, T. DeWitt Cuyler, Edward Milligan, F. T. Maxwell, Theodore N. Vail, S. W. Winslow, Laurence Minot, Samuel Rea, Morton F. Plant, DeVer H. Warner, John T. Pratt, Howard Elliott, James L. Richards, W. M. Crane, A. T. Hadley and J. H. Hustis as having been directors since 1909, but, as to whether their failure to cause the road to institute a restitution suit has made them liable on account of negligence and violation of fiduciary duty, the plaintiffs state that they are not advised and make no specific averment.

The litigation is in the form of an equity action entered by the attorneys as trustees under the will of Olea Bull Vaughan. They own 50 shares of New Haven stock and bring the action "in behalf of themselves and all other stockholders of said corporation who may become parties."

The bill of complaint declares that the defendants, on account of breach of directors' duty, chiefly through causing the New Haven to acquire illegally its Boston & Maine, trolley and steamship properties, and bound to pay to the New Haven $162,000,000 "withdrawn therefrom wrongfully and for ultra vires and illegal purposes." It is alleged that the losses resulting from these acquisitions approximate $102,000,000 and that under the federal anti-trust act the New Haven is entitled to recover from the defendants three fold that sum—or $306,000,000.

U. S. WILL PROBABLY TRY TO DISSOLVE NEW HAVEN

Washington, July 17.—After two hours' conference today between Attorney General Reynolds and T. W. Gregory, special assistant in charge of the New Haven case, it seemed practically certain that negotiation had failed, and that the department of justice would begin its Sherman law suit to dissolve the New Haven system within the next few days.

SPARKLERS TO COME HIGHER

Diamond Companies Sign Agreement to Curtail Output.

New York, July 18.—Notices of the signing of an agreement between three of the largest diamond producing companies, controlling about 98 per cent of the world's supply, to curtail their yearly output, have been received by diamond brokers here. The effect of the agreement, one broker said today, would be to put an end to competition between the three companies, with the result that prices would be materially increased.

The companies that are parties to the agreement, according to the notices, are the German Diamond Co., of Berlin; the De Beers Consolidated Mines Co., and the Premier Diamond Mining Co., of London.

EUGENIC MARRIAGES FAVORED

Sex Hygiene Instruction Also Advocated by Neurologists.

Chicago, July 18.—Healthy marriages and instruction in sex hygiene in high schools were advocated in resolutions adopted today at the closing session of the conference of alienists and neurologists from 37 states.

"Applicants for marriage should be required to furnish health certificates," read the report of the resolutions committee, which was headed by Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago.

"Sex hygiene should be taught in the public schools above the grammar grade, to the sexes separately."

A second conference will be held in Chicago next summer.

ELEANOR SEARS TO WED?

Name Coupled With That of Harold Vanderbilt.

Newport, R. I., July 20.—Eleanor E. Sears, Boston's leading society girl athlete, has Newport society by the ears again, this time as the guest of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Marble palace, where Harold Vanderbilt, Mrs. Belmont's son, also is stopping. The couple ride, drive, sail and motor together constantly.

"I have no answer to make," Mrs. Belmont said yesterday when asked whether her son and Miss Sears were engaged.

Whispers of a marriage between Miss Sears and the heir to a large slice of the Vanderbilt millions are heard on all sides.

30,000 MEN ARE LOCKED OUT

Textile Workers Suffer When 125 Strike.

Berlin, July 18.—Thirty thousand textile workers in the district of Forst, Prussia, were locked out today by their employers as a result of a strike of 125 fullers.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close 7 day morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Government Wants Help—$65 to $150 month. Fall examinations everywhere. Examination schedule free. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Hustling man under 50 to recommend our memberships; spare or full time; big money. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hustling ladies under 50 make big success recommending our memberships; spare or full time. Write today I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS! JUST OUT! AGENTS!

Five in 1; smallest pocket scissors, keyring, cigar cutter, button hook, bottle opener, all five in one; size of article about size of half dollar; everybody needs it; just show to make sale; first time advertised; agents will coin money; send 10c for sample, price and territory. F. V. Hesjah Mfg. Co., 21 Park Row, New York.

Agents—A whirlwind seller for summer weather. Concentrated soft drinks—7 kinds, orangeade, raspberry, grape, etc. Amazing sales, wonderful profits. Get it while it's new; write quick. American Products Co., 3048 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Free Watch, Leather Fob and Lodge charm to first preferred member in each locality; write immediately. I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands of government life jobs now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month; no layoffs; summer vacations with full pay. Common education sufficient. Full directions showing how to get position free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-31, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Cash Paid Weekly to home and traveling salesmen. Permanent, regular income. Exclusive right to sell famous Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees. Easy money makers. Big free outfit—wonderful new Color Display Book—shows every variety fruit actual color, full size. Irresistible, convincing—closes sales at sight. Free trees pay expenses. Salesmen's orders biggest since our beginning, 1816. Write quick for contract and location. Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, Pa., R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

MEDICAL.

Free—To pile sufferers—A trial treatment of "PILEEZ," the modern direct treatment for piles; no pills, salves or suppositories; a new simple remedy; send SIX cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing for free trial treatment; send NOW. The Reliable Remedy Co., Dept. B, Marshall, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTING FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to one who has been getting poorer while the rich grow richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial paper published. It shows how $100 grows to $1,000. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Make money; re-silver mirrors; full or spare time; outfits and instructions sent for 25c silver. Bill Peters, 1210 Spring, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Hustling men or women under each locality can build up steady increasing monthly income. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

FINANCIAL.

Free—The Mining News, devoted to a reliable mining investment and mining stocks, will be sent three months free to get acquainted. The Mining News, 2543 W. 37th Ave., Denver, Col.

PATENTS.

Patents and copyrights. About 100,000 patents granted each month. Every day 100 inventors receive their patents. Why not you? Careful, prompt attention to your case guaranteed. Write at once. Rexford L. Bell, 322 Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help you locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Allen & Downing, real estate specialists, Vermontville, Mich. For sale, Eaton county farms. The Cream of Michigan Lands. Write for descriptive circulars.

Improved Ohio dairy farms in "Western Reserve;" 91 acres, $4,200; 82 acres, $3,900; catalog free. Williams' Farm Agency, Spencer, Ohio.

FOR SALE—LOTS.

Bargain—$2 cash and $2 monthly buys ten lots on Long Island; New York; price $40 (only $4 each). Vail, 133 West 125th St., New York City, N. Y.

PRINTING

100 Envelopes, your name and address printed on the corner postpaid 30 cents. Samples free. D. N. Brenelsa, Wheeler, Ind.

TYPEWRITERS.

Standard typewriters. All makes taken up. Circulars free. Trial allowed. Jas. Fisher, Friendsville, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, Ill.

$1.50 Self-Filling Fountain Pen, postpaid. Money back if unsatisfactory. A. Muller, Maplewood S, Malden, Mass.

BASEBALL

STARS OF THE GAME

Edward S. Plank, lefthanded pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, has long shone as a star on the baseball diamond. Plank was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1875, and after a public school education he took a course in Gettysburg College. While there his pitching against college teams attracted the attention of Manager Mack, who invited him to Philadelphia for a trial. After seeing the young college man's work the manager signed him on the spot. This was in 1901.

Plank has helped the Athletics win a string of pennants and two world's championships. Though getting old in baseball he is still a steady-headed young man who, when the baseball season ends, goes back to Pennsylvania and looks after his farms, of which he has two good ones.

Standing of the Clubs.

American League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	48	32	.600
Detroit	47	38	.553
Washington	44	38	.537
Boston	46	40	.529
Chicago	43	40	.518
St. Louis	42	40	.512
New York	42	47	.405
Cleveland	28	54	.341

National.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	46	32	.550
Chicago	46	37	.554
St. Louis	45	40	.529
Cincinnati	39	43	.476
Philadelphia	37	41	.474
Brooklyn	35	41	.461
Boston	36	43	.456
Pittsburg	35	42	.455

Federal.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	48	33	.593
Indianapolis	45	34	.570
Baltimore	44	37	.543
Brooklyn	41	35	.539
Buffalo	39	39	.500
Kansas City	37	47	.440
St. Louis	35	48	.422
Pittsburg	31	47	.397

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

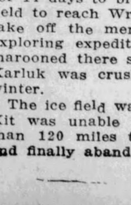
GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write for free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write immediately —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

12 SOUVENIR ENVELOPE CARDS With name printed on small card enclosed in Env. 15cts. Ray Card Co., North Haven, Conn.

AGENTS—MAKE $100 to $300 per month easy selling our Triplicate Sauce Pan. Only utensil for 3 different foods on one burner. 400 Specialties—400 wind sellers. Write quick for exclusive territory and large catalog. AMERICAN ALUMINUM MFG. CO., Div. 542, Lemont, Ill.



TRAVELING SALESMEN EARN $1000 TO $5000 A YEAR. You can learn to be a salesman in eight weeks by mail and be earning while you learn. No former experience required. Write today for particulars and list of hundreds of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students who are earning $500 to $5000 a month. Address nearest office. Dept. 542. National Salesmen's Training Association. Chicago New York Kansas City San Francisco

Agents—New Self-Heating Iron JUST OUT! Burns KEROSENE (Coal Oil). Absolutely Safe. Odorless — Cheapest Fuel Known. Women everywhere want a Kerosene Iron. Low Price Means Quick Sales. Write quick for terms. Big Profits. Your territory is waiting. FREE SAMPLE to Workers. THOMAS IRON CO., 278 Lane St., Dayton, O.

MRS. CARMAN IS INDICTED

Woman Charged With Manslaughter in Bailey Case.

BULLETIN.

Mineola, N. Y., July 17.—Mrs. Florence Carman was arraigned in the supreme court here today before Justice Van Siclen on an indictment returned yesterday charging her with manslaughter in the first degree for having caused the death of Mrs. Louise Bailey, a patient of the defendant's husband.

Mrs. Carmen pleaded not guilty and was freed on bail. With her husband, she is now in a retreat on a New Jersey farm.

Mineola, N. Y., July 17.—Notwithstanding that manslaughter in the first degree was said to have been agreed upon by the Nassau county grand jury, which investigated the case of Mrs. Florence Carman, in jail charged with having shot Mrs. Louise Bailey, it was reported today that the prosecuting authorities hoped that a stronger indictment might be returned later, on the basis of new evidence. This evidence, it was said, was discovered yesterday, about the time the manslaughter charge was decided upon.

The present indictment, according to arrangements, was to be handed up in the supreme court this afternoon.

FAILS TO RESCUE STEFANSSON

Nome, Alaska, July 20.—The ice breaking steamer Kit arrived here Saturday from a cruise in the arctic. The captain reported that he tried for 14 days to break through the ice field to reach Wrangell island and to take off the men of the Stefansson exploring expedition who have been marooned there since the old whaler Karluk was crushed in the ice last winter.

The ice field was so heavy that the Kit was unable to approach nearer than 120 miles to Wrangell island and finally abandoned the attempt.